Colored men of America, do your duty on next Tuesday! Vote for McKinley and Prosperity!

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The Freeman

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 8
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THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

A DIVIDING LINE IN THE RACES—THE CAUSES ARE

Uncontrollable Facts—Which Leads—Where the Enterprises are Located—Indiscreet Methods Uused—Race Pride Cultivated in the South.

The conditions surrounding the Afro-American in the south and the Afro-American in the north are so radically different as to make a marked divergence in the lines of race progress in these two sections. In the south the advancement of the race tends toward the closer association of the individuals of the race and is manifested by the building up of the co-operative race enterprises and the development of race institutions. In the north the progress of the race tends toward the abolition of race lines and the isolation of the individual from the group. As the race advances in the north purely race enterprises decay and purely race institutions gradually decline. This truth is not yet formulated and given general recognition, but it will be. An individual coming from the south to the north, feels that there is a great difference in the direction taken by the progressive persons of of the race, and is often keenly irritated by the lack of sympathy for his views upon the part of his southern friends. The southern Negro when he comes north naturally looks for stores, shops etc., owned and controlled by the race, and also expects to hear of and meet a great many holding high place in the industrial and business world. He is always disappointed. If he be a man who is not trained to look beneath the surface he will always raise the cry, "the Negro up north is way behind the times." He has no great schools, no big business men, no army of mechanics, no race pride. Just such expressions have frequenty been made on the platform and through the columns of various papers. There is in all of this a half truth. It is true that the Negro up north has no great schools, no big business men (prominently in view,) no army of mechanics and no race pride. All of this is true, but it by no means warrants the conclusion, "the Negro up north is way behind the times."

I am sure that thousands of the more thoughtful have long since come to recognize this truth, but I am equally sure that the merely superficial thinker will continue for a time to reject it. The two sets of actual facts, relating to race progress to be found, the one north and the other south are due to the laws which I will again repeat; in the south the advancement of the race tends toward closer association of the individuals. In the north the progress of the race tends toward the abolition of the race lines and the isolation of the individual from the group. I shall not take space to follow the inductive process by which the above conclusions are reached, but will simply make a few observations illustrating the operation of these laws. In the south the Negro doctor is a race doctor. His patients are colored and his success is dependant upon the favor of his race. This naturally brings him in close contact with the influential persons of his community, and leads him to more or less associate himself with them. He throws his influence with various enterprises being carried on by other colored men. Thus there is established an association between individuals who have a strong motive for co-operating. What is true of the doctor is true of every colored man who enters into professional or business life in the north. For this reason, the more progressive individuals of the race become prominent and conspicious. Whatever advancement the race makes is visible and distinguished. The individuals must live and labor and succeed as Negroes or not succeed at all. This truth furnishes a motive for preaching and cultivating race pride. The people are taught the wisdom of supporting the individuals and enterprises of their own race.

The successful individuals and enterprises are pointed out as object lessons, and gradually come to be regarded with pride and affection because they are tangible illustrations of the capabilities of the Negro and unanswerable refutations of the contempteous things said about him by his enemies. The Negro at the south who does not exhibit loyalty to the men and enterprises of his race is a cur. To use the language of Bishop Turner. The enterprising Negro at the south who does not get closer to the people, and throw himself into public movements seeking into the good of the people of his race is a fool, and will not succeed. There are exceptions. In politics there is a kind of success that can be won by espousing the views of the whites. In certain enterprises which depend upon the favor and contributions of white people this truth also applies. The tendency, therefore, is to bring the individuals of the race into co-operative association and to build up race institutions, enterprises etc. The existing conditions make this course necessary, and the Negro is wise who recognizes the facts and shapes his course accordingly.

In the North, the conditions of success demand an exactly opposite direction of endeavor and lead to opposite results. (There are exceptions, some of which will be pointed out.) In Chicago, in New York, and in many other cities where the colored population is not dense fair illustrations are to be found. There are scores of men owning and running stores, factories, and various business enterprises whose faces are never seen and whose names are seldom mentioned among colored people. You could live in such cities a life time and never see or hear of scores of colored men who are making an eminent success of life. They are simply business men and depend for success upon the same conditions that confront other business men. To be exposed to the jealousies of their own people or to be subject to their own whims are evils which they avoid, because there is no motive for not doing so. Popularity or influence among those of their own race would add nothing to their business success, but would make large inroads upon their time and patience and perhaps hinder their success.

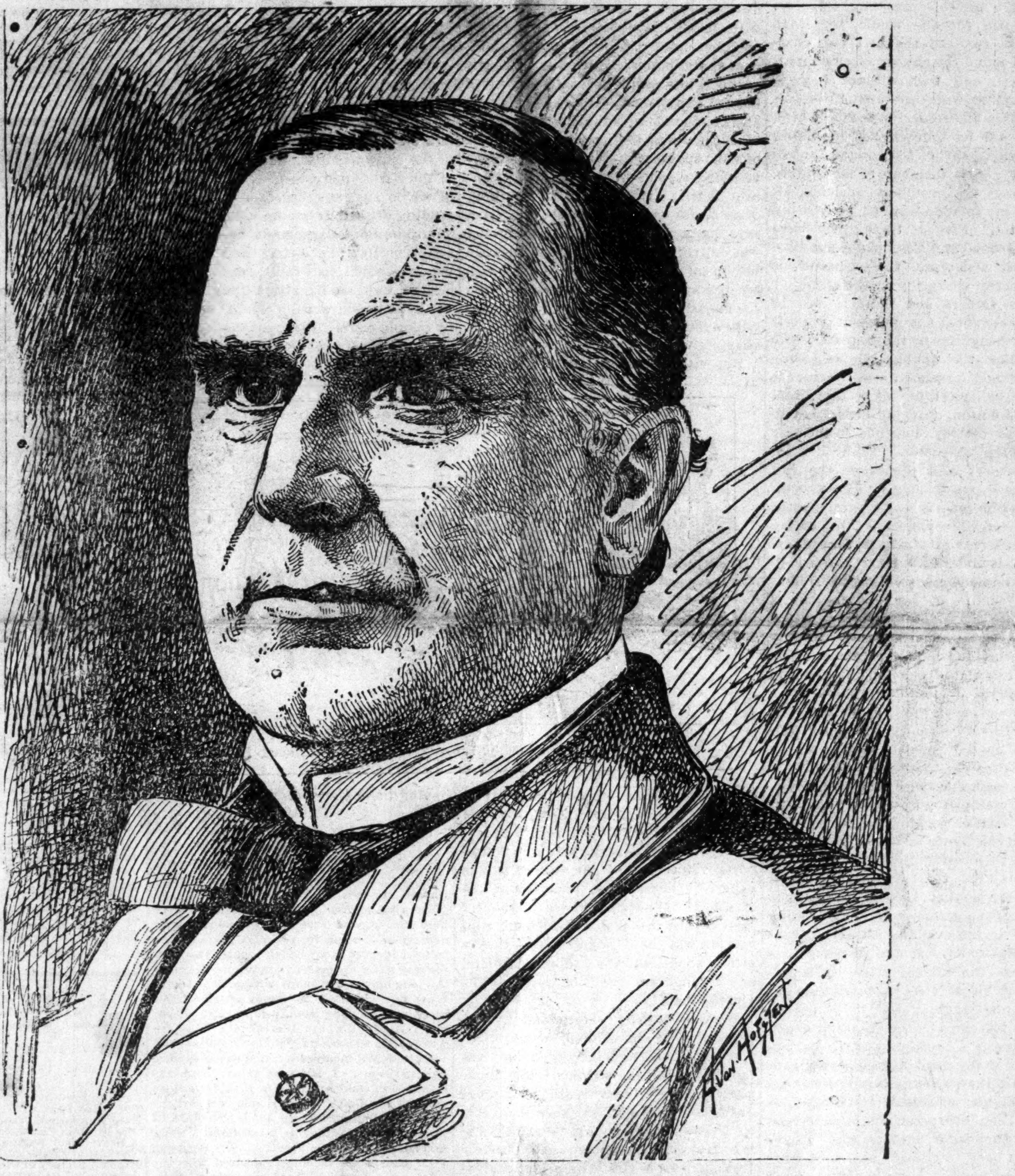
I know a young man who worked his way up to a high position in the clerical force of a large mercantile house. He was one day introduced, by a relative, to a colored editor who having heard something of his position, asked a great many questions and then wrote him up in glowing words. His intentions were good, but it cost the young man his place. A score of other young men began to invade the business house and present letters, diplomas, etc., and make insistent demands for recognition and appointment. At last a delegation headed by an indiscretely insolent preacher called upon the head of the firm and urged the appointment of a young fellow upon the grounds that he belonged to church, was a race man, and a more truly representative than the present incumbent who was never seen at public gatherings or in anyway identified with the social or public life of the race. The merchant dismissed the intruders and also the colored clerks who had spent years working his way up. You can rest assured that if he ever gets another such a place he will keep out of the sight of Negro editors. There are thousands, (I say thousands advisedly) who are moved by like motives. I know Negro writers to papers and magazines who hid their identity with a carefulness which indicates that they fear the loss of place if once made the pride of the race. There are many young ladies of color holding places of honor and profit, who are well treated and highly respected by their fellow employees who would lose caste and place were they prominently mentioned as leaders or members of the race. Some of these individuals are almost Simon-pure Negroes. They are not passing for white. In the north an individual may be a pure African and yet win his way upon his individual merits if he is careful to be seen only as an individual, but when he puts himself in the group he is instantly subjected to the prejudices which exist against the race as a whole.

According to the creed that is necessarily taught and practiced at the south, an individual who would purchase success by thus isolating himself from the general social and religious life of his race would be denounced as lacking race pride and held up to contempt. This sentiment is unfair. The action of an individual was he judged in relation to circumstances. The race pride and race lines are cultivated in the south because conditions there force it. Everyone would be glad if there were no necessity for it, but so long as the necessity exists it is wise to act accordingly. The same reasoning should be applied when the judging race at the north. The Afro-American at the north will never be strong enough in number to make great race enterpris and institutions possible and he will never be able to win his way into existing institutions and enterprises as a group, but as an individual he will meet little serious hindrance so long as he is seen and acts as a mere individual; but it is not the purpose of this article to seek to denounce or to justify courses of conduct followed by the people of the two sections. My aim is simply to point out what actually exists. These tendencies are due to causes that we cannot control and are tendencies that must be accepted and studied as facts. In short, a fact must be treated as a fact.

In the north the race will come up as a whole and will respect as a whole, and then the individuals will gradually make their way forward above the lines where least resistance is met until race lines are obliterated and the races are mingled in one harmonious whole as citizens. In the north the individuals, as they rise in the scale of being, find themselves possessed of the same motives that influence other individuals and gradually come to look at race relations as incidental and individual success as paramount. They see no reason to stay back because the mass of persons of the same color as they, don't go forward. Each year, hundreds of black, yellow, brown, and fair Afro-Americans disappear from the social life of the race and are merged in the great host of hustlers of every race and nation. When these truths are understood the actual condition of the race at the north will provoke less censure and greater envy.

(The exceptions to this rule of progress are many. The inferiorily equipped professional men naturally depend entirely upon the patronage of the race, and do not venture into the destructive competition among those who hold higher standards, but four more able lawyers, doctors, etc., push their way to the front, relying upon professional merit alone and succeed in exact proportion to their merit. Again in densely populated districts at the north there obtain exactly the same conditions that exist at the south, and as a consequence we have colored stories, etc.)

J. M. HENDERSON, M. D.,
82 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



THE MATCHLESS M'KINLEY,
Who will pilot the Ship of State for the next four years.

Young Men's Business Club.

Mobile, Ala., Special.

The readers of The Freeman will read Mobile news hereafter. A Young Men's Business Club has been organized in this city. They expect to do good work. J. Hunter, president; A. Young, secretary. George Trainer has accepted the sub-agency of The Freeman. He and the general agent, B. W. Frye, expect a good business. Wanted—every colored person to order a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation. It is a fine picture to hang in parlors, churches, and halls. B. W. Frye agent. B. T. Washington will lecture at State street A. M. E. Z. church Monday evening, Nov. 2nd. Rev. J. S. Moreland, of the State street A. M. E. Z. church, is completing the work of the Y. P. S. C. E. He has brought from Washington the pledged cards, T. Jackson, president. Hereafter the doings of the Mobile colored churches will appear in the columns of The Freeman. Any news you want published, hand it to the correspondent, B. W. Frye. Every colored business house should advertise in The Freeman. There is some talk of organizing a Y. M. C. A. We hope the good work will soon begin.

Clarenda News.

Clarinda, Iowa, Special.

The people of Clarinda are progressing. An entertainment was given Friday evening Oct. 23rd at the Second Baptist church, under the auspices of the young people of the church, with Miss M. Johns and Mrs. M. Hubanks as managers. Rev. Knight, pastor of A. M. E. church delivered an eloquent address at the opening of the entertainment, on the subject: "What shall we do to elevate ourselves?" which was highly appreciated by all who heard it. Rev. C. H. Mendenhall, pastor of the church responded, Miss E. Brown is home from Bedford where she has been visiting friends for a few weeks. Miss L. Hann is on the sick list. Little "Brother" Brown recently accidently fell and broke his leg. Rev. Knight former presiding elder of the Chicago district, left our city Wednesday for Chicago.

FROM THE LONE STAR STATE

THE FREEMAN'S TRAVELING REPRESENTAVIVE WRITES

Of the Wrongs Done the Race—The Negro is a Citizen of the United States, is Ever Ready to Lay Down His Life if Need be in its Defense.

EDITOR FREEMAN.

A few months ago, during a visit to Taylor, Tex., I met and formed an acquaintance with Dr. Threadgille, of Norman, Oklahoma, who is connected with the insane asylum at that place. Dr. Threadgille is a white gentleman, mild in manners, easily approached, and is ever ready to encourage a worthy Afro-American enterprise. He is a staunch Republican and an interesting conversationlist, and after a lenghty chat on current topics, I presented him a specimen copy of The Freeman.

After having scanned its columns, he remarked, "This is, indeed, an excellent sheet, and a great effort along the line of Afro-American journalism," and handed me his subscription for one year. As soon as I had concluded a few business remarks in regards to the Freeman, the doctor renewed his conversation. He spoke of Oklahoma, "the land that flows with milk and honey(?)," and said it was one of the finest spots on Uncle Sam's territory, and that the blacks and whites were as harmonious as two black eyed peas in the same pod; and perhaps so at that time, but recently, a sad change has taken place, and the beautiful description which the good doctor gave me of his western home, has been "knocked into a cocked hat." Reading the Globe Democrat a few days ago, my eyes fell upon something horrible, brutal and barbarous in the lowest degree. By the way, right in a stone's throw of Dr. Threadgille's home, according to the Globe, colored men were lashed, beaten and butchered just like so many cattle, and forced to leave all of their earthly possessions and flee for their lives to unknown parts. It may be said that the infernal committee who waited on these colored people, and warned them to leave their dear homes under a death penalty if they returned, were composed of cut-throats, escaped convicts and horse thieves, and not of the best citizens. If the best citizens had no hand in this damnable outrage, and are lovers of law and order, why don't they enforce the law and have the dirty villains who committed this awful deed, brought to justice? In the Declaration of Independence it plainly says, "We hold these truths to be self-evident:" That all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The Negro is a citizen of these United States, made so by an amendment to its constitution, and should be protected and allowed to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness wherever it suits him. And why not? He is loyal, patriotic and ever ready to lay down his life if need be, in defense of a country, under whose stars and stripes quarantees to each of its citizens, irrespective of color, equal rights before the law. On his great speech at Chicago, Oct. 8th, Col. Ingersoll voiced the sentiment of every true, law-abiding citizen, when he said:

"I am against lynching, and I believe it the duty of the Federal Government to protect all of its citizens at home and abroad, and I want a government powerful enough to say to the governor of any state where they are murdering American citizens without process of law; I want the government to say to that state, stop! stop shedding the blood of American citizens, and if you can't stop it, we can." Col. Ingersoll has the correct view of an ideal government because a govenment that cannot protect its citizens, is not only a farce, but a disgrace upon the face of the earth."

Those Oklahoma ruffians, who with shot guns and Winchester rifles forced colored men to leave and forsake homes which they had accumulated by honest toil, should kneel, and in humble submission, beg God to forgive them for being the meanest creatures on earth.

GRANT S. NEAL,
Traveling representative and correspondent for The Indianapolis Freeman.

Personal Mention.

Richmond, Ind., Special.

Mrs. Rosa Alexander who has been very ill with typhoid fever is better. Mrs. Geo. Craine is quile ill. Miss Ida Morton is convalescent. Cassius Benson and William Patterson attended the rally at Louisville last Saturday. The literary society last Monday night was well attended Dr. Huffman spoke. The Union meeting held at the A. M. E. church Thursday evening Oct. 20th was well attended. Mrs. Scott will lecture to-night (Saturday) at the Second Baptist church, subject: "Three natures, particulary for young folks." The McKinley club gave a concert Thursday evening. Dr. Townsend spoke followed by Raymond Harris, who made his first political speech. Mr. Harris is one of Richmond's promising young men. Col. Robbins' baby is very low with lung fever. Rev. Jackson of the First Baptist church is indisposed.

Church Services.

Huntsville, Ala., Special.

Rev. W. T. Conner of Madison, late State Missionary, is out on mission work for the Missionary Baptist church. He preached a most wonderful sermon at the corner-stone school house at 7:30 p. m. His text was Matt. 6:19-22. Born Sunday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore a son. Crops are being gathered.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS!

THE MEMPHOMANIAIZED, LIMBIDEONEOUS, LIBERTINE LEADERS MUST GO.

VILLAINS WHO ARE STEEPED IN CRIME

Who, Like Richard, the Third, have Passed Through Seas of Blood to High Places—The Wiley Demagogues and Cunning Intrigues Hope in Vain to Continue in Public Favor—Wolves in Sheep's Clothing who, by their Elevated Position, Enter the Sacred Homes and Rob them of their Virtue—A Herculean Labor.

BY REV. CÆSAR A. A. TAYLOR, HERNANDO, FLA

EDITOR FREEMAN:

Recognizing the press as the tribune of the people, a terror for evil doers and a reward of them that do well, I cannot but idolize the fearless, uncompromising newspaper, whether secular or religious, edited by white or black men. Such journals are foes to the bigoted, the selfish, the despotic and the vindicative, and it is only such imps of infernaldom who fear the effulgent light of truth exposing to public opinion their brigandry and high-handed dealings with the weak and innofensive, who, but for such heaven ordained mediums, would suffer. What the world would never know from those who "steal the living of heaven to serve the devil in"—villains steeped in crime, who Richard the Third-like, have passed through seas of blood to high places. God bless the bold and fearless Negro press, the people's defenders, the race's deliverers. Because of articles by me in the Indianapolis Freeman and other journals, of the dates of May 2d, 18th, June 27th, July 18th, Aug. 15, '96, I have received many letters, some favorable and otherwise. I have also received many compliments and threatening reminders; one good brother in a Ciceroean speech in Eastern Alabama, reminded an audience of people that these articles were being filed away against me. Well, "Let the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing." I repeated as much.

The wiley demagogue and cunning intrigues hopes in vain to continue in popular favor. His lease of power is limited by the ignorance of those who believe him their Moses, and others who frown upon and support him because of fear or with a hope of reward. With increased intelligence, such leadership is impossible. Truly does some men's brains play tricks with them.

My very soul becomes a cutlass of steel, and all my powers of combination awake me to put on terror and victory as a robe and oppose evil. Yea, wickedness done in high places. When I see the true standard of merit, private worth and acknowledged capacity lost in personal considerations, and scoundrels ride into office, not because they have shown attention to any useful business, but because they have blown their own trumpet, degraded themselves among their constituency and won a reputation among the thoughtless of being the best fellow in the state,

Memphomaniaized, limbideoneous scoundrels, who, disregarding the doctrines and precepts of their high and holy calling—that of ministers of God—disregarding fraternal ties, slaying gratitude, outraging justice. They show neither mercy nor pity, and should expect neither. They are sent as preachers to lift up and lead on the race to a higher standard in morals, religion and mind, though often in a community of a thousand or more of the race, there may be found a dozen or more pure families where promising daughters are being reared; it is in these very families where the lustful libertines ingratiates themselves and constipates virtue, undermining society and show themselves open enemies to every home by their foul work. I am forced to ask, what church or society would be safe from demoralization and disintegration with such preachers members of it? And I do not believe that in America there is any organization of men or women which interferes with private friendship; which employs lying, slander, falsehood and deception; which coerces individual opinion; which destroys individuality of character; which seeks to govern by a law higher than the constitution or the law of God; which seeks the personal interest of its members to the discomfort of the rest of mankind, or which forgets gratitute and patriotism in its own interest or the interest of its members. Yet, scoundrels steeped in crime are thought to escape the vengence of outraged justice because of their connection with fraternal organizations. I do not believe this to be a fact, yet it must be admitted that such a conception of some fraternal organizations is widely entertained among the thoughtless and ignorant, and because of these very diliterious, unwholesome, injurious, pernicuous, obnoxious, destructive, poisonous, deadly fact, the rank and file in every fraternal organization finds it imperative to hound down, and rout out every uncircumcised dog who would forfeit the respect of his brethren by proving himself unworthy to cross the threshold of a descent home. I do not believe there is such a church or society among men where such tolerance of the criminally disposed exist. If there was, then, the memphomaniacal dissolutes in and out of the pulpit are fit only to be candidates for admission to membership therein. We know of no such society.

Then, it is the duty of all honest men to make an everlasting example of all rakes whose existence make possible the probable and final establishment of such an organization. Each day I live my soul grows stronger for a labor to this end, and as president of the "Negro International Sociological society" I herein relate my latest experience: From the fourth session of the South Florida annual conference of the A. M. E. church, held in Tampa, Fla., Feb. 26th, ending March 2, '96, I was assigned to Citra, Fla. Arriving at my appointment, the people received me with open arms, and all went lovely for a while. But I soon found reason to learn that the pastor of the year before had completely demoralized the church and community in so far as it was possible for a real bad man to do.

True, he was a "spiritual preacher," with much unction of a great man; true he had gotten up and carried on a great revival; true, the people had shouted and kicked over the benches a part of the year while he had bellowed like Balam's bull, and tore the bible to pieces, but the minutes, which is public property, does not show that he raised as much for support during the entire year as I have raised in six months, while his presiding elder received less for the whole year than mine has received the first two quarters. I found the church supplied with one lamp, and that without a wick. The trustees were yet owing for pastor's board and rent, for sexton's hire, and for oil for church use for entire conference year of 1895. I also found six young girls, members of the church, and three not members enciente, all laid to my predecessor or his visiting associates. Five of these girls have since become mothers, while the Rev. John H. Dickerson, the ex-pastor, is under arrest charged with the crime.

Many fathers and mothers are in wrath here about the indecent proposls to their daughters by the ex-pastor, who also filled the double role of public teacher and preacher. A warrant is out for the arrest of his brother, Rev. James Johnson, charging conspiracy in aiding to destroy evidence in the case against the ex-pastor. Both of them are teachers and preachers, the last mentioned is also dodging legal process against him for teaching several months with a forged certificate. One of my class leaders, who is also a steward and trustee, is under $200 bond as a principal in the same cases referred to. Two other females of my church, one a stewardess, the other an auxiliary stewardess, are each under $25 bond as accessories in shielding crime. The supervisor of the colored public school here, Elijah J Loudin, who is also a class leader, a steward, a trustee, and was until very recently, a superintendent of Sunday school, has just been convicted by a jury of swearing in church and otherwise disturbing religious worship, Sunday night, Sept. 20th.

This class of people have been plyant tools in the hands of outside preachers who have interfered with my pastoral charge all the year, seeking to make it so hot for me that I would be driven to resign or be removed by the presiding elder. In the event of either, the program was to be that the ex-pastor was to secure the school, while the supervisor for his services in tearing up my work. his daughter was to be the assistant teacher, and the ex-pastor or my predecessor's brother was to be appointed in my stead as pastor—a gigantic conspiracy which has only failed because all the principals and accessories have been overtaken in other crimes which they were perpetrating. I have not yet been removed, but such a fire has been kindled throughout my work and things have become so entangled that my removal may be imperative, but I shall not resign, and those opposing me thus far have tried in vain to get some lawful charge against me. I am sticking to the law and the gospel, holding steady aim, keeping a cool head and praying mightily to Him, the great disposer of all things; remembering that "they whom the Gods would destroy they first made mad."

The providential feature in all these cases, I have been retained by the prosecution as attorney. Thus far victory has perched upon the banner of right, yet I recognize that the strongest legal fight is yet to come—for the commitment and indictment of the accused. Two of the ablest attorneys in the county have been retained and pitted against me. Thus the case is stated dear reader. I am in the fight for reform all along the line. Yes, Bro. B. Sqaure, the bad leaders must go, and I ask the moral and material aid of all who mean to help on the good work against those who are counceling against and cutting off my bread and that of my family, because I have dared to cry aloud and spare not. Reader, will you not help? Be the amount dollars or dimes. Other ministers laboring in the South are victims too of similar conspiracies and I mean deliverance to them as well. The bad teacher, preacher, leader and politician must go, the world, if not the A. M. E. church is big enough for a man, so let come what will.

"I know as my life grows older,
  And mine eyes have clearer light,
That under each rank wrong somewhere,
  There lies the root of right;
That each sorrow has its purpose,
  By the sorrowing oft unguessed;
But as sure as the sun brings morning,
  Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
  As sure as night brings shade,
Is somewhere, sometime punished,
  Though the hour is long delayed;
I know that the soul is aided,
  Sometimes by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means often to suffer,
  But whatever is—is best.

I know there is no error,
  In the great supernal plan,
And all things work together,
  For the final good of man;
And I know when my soul speeds onward
  In its grand eternal quest,
I shall cry as I look back earthward,
  Whatever is—is best."

Hence, I shall
"Live for the cause which lacks assistance,
For the wrong which needs resistance,
For the future in the distance
  And the good that I can do;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
  And awaits my spirit too."

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

What they Contain—What is Expected—The Average Reader's Views.

In looking over the papers published by Afro-Americans as well as those published by the church, the reader cannot help but take notice of the enormous amount of space that is devoted to the uninteresting narration of how this man talked, or where that man is traveling. These writings are accompanied with an elaborate description of the meetings which he held; what splendid ovations were tendered him; how the white people received him, and gave his speeches much favorably comment and prominent notice. This notice on the part of white people seems to tickle him beyond expression. The reader cannot, also fail to note how much stress is laid upon the undue delineation of the traits of some speakers at an unimportant convention in some remote and insignificant district. One writer, in speaking of an orator on one of these occasions, says that a forcible speech or sermon was delivered by a bishop; and that the bishop sat down amid a deafening volley of manifestations of approval from the electrified audiene. He follows this with another paragraph of the same character.

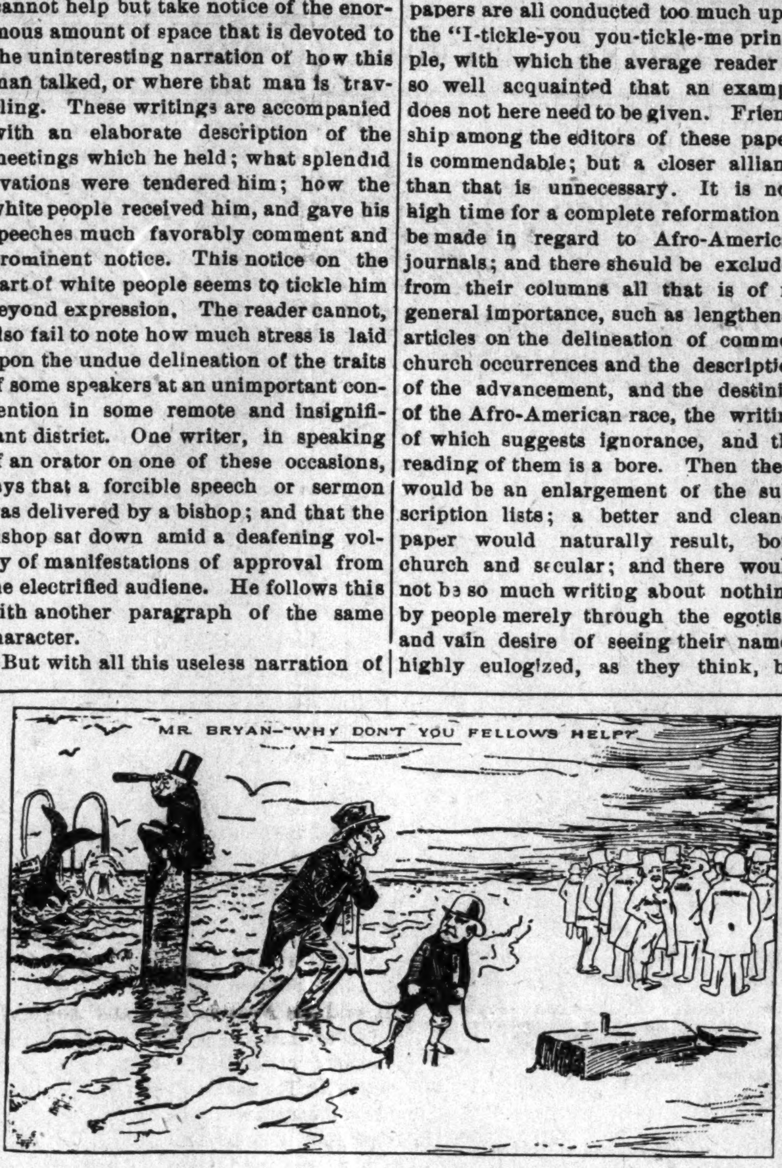
But with all this useless narration of the circumstances, the writer fails to give one thought expressed by the speaker. Verily, this is very important news to the average reader. So important as to occupy one column of the paper. What does he know about the occasion? What does he learn from it? Merely this, that a Sunday-school convention was held somewhere; that a bishop spoke, and the audience applauded. Of course, they clapped, if he pleased them.

We were royally entertained by the people, white and colored, says another, and the treatment accorded us was faultless. Did the writer of the above suppose he would be treated as a dog? or is good treatment so exceptional that so much moment should be attached to it? He must have expected different treatment from that which he received or he would not have thought it worth mentioning. When will Afro-Americans cease to commit this grave error? Nearly every paper published by Afro-Americans contains a great deal more church news and the writing of that bishop in this section of the country and this bishop in that section, than any other news. This must certainly affect its subscription rolls. The Freeman is an exception, and I think, the only exception of this rule. It is obvious that the average reader does not care for a superabundance of church news and biographies of common people. He wants, rather, the general news of the people—especially, of the Afro-American people; and he will take only such papers as furnish him this information.

Again, so much matter written by so-called writers, finds its way unmolestedly into the ready columns of these papers. They are, as it were a general receptacle for all contributors who have been unsuccessful in their attempts to have their articles published elsewhere. Most of these articles are, however, of such poor literary character as to be unavailable for publication in the columns of any ordinary newspaper. Some samples of this material would not, it seems to me, be inappropriate if given here. One writer occupies a column and a half of one of our leading Afro-American journals with his midnight musings. What does the average reader care about his thoughts? or what do Afro-Americans as a whole, care about his musings? Is he so prominent among them that his thoughts are essential to their improvement? Another writer occupies two columns and a half in a leading Afro-American publication of the church in the south with a speech. Is this news? What benefit is it to the average reader to tell him repeatedly that the Afro-American race is this, that and the other, when he can find out that far better for himself by observation? The Afro-American is not good, neither is he docile nor harmless. If the Afro-Americans are going to have a church paper, why not have it exclusively so? If they are going to have a secular newspaper, why not have it, and not an inharmonious combination of the two distinct classes of periodicals?

Such instances as these might be indefinitely multiplied; and cases could be given where column after column has been filled with material neither useful nor ornamental. What does this argue? Nothing more nor less than that with but few exceptions all the Afro-American papers are one-half church publications, and the other one-hale feeble and ludicrous attempts toward high class literature. These papers are all conducted too much upon the "I-tickle-you you-tickle-me principle, with which the average reader is so well acquainted that an example does not here need to be given. Friendship among the editors of these papers is commendable; but a closer alliance than that is unnecessary. It is now high time for a complete reformation to be made in regard to Afro-American journals; and there should be excluded from their columns all that is of no general importance, such as lengthened articles on the delineation of common church occurrences and the description of the advancement, and the destinies of the Afro-American race, the writing of which suggests ignorance, and the reading of them is a bore. Then there would be an enlargement of the subscription lists; a better and cleaner paper would naturally result, both church and secular; and there would not be so much writing about nothing by people merely through the egotism and vain desire of seeing their names highly eulogized, as they think, by having them appear in the paper.

T. BOLDEN STEWARD,
Fort Missoula, Mont.


MR. BRYAN—"WHY DON'T YOU FELLOWS HELP?"

—Chicago Herald.

An Appeal for Justice.

STILLWATER, MINN., Sept. 9, 1896.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

Knowing of your ability and willingness to help those of your race who appeals to you for assistance, I come to you and ask that you raise your voice in my behalf, so that my people may know my present condition. My story is a long one, and of many wrongs done to me. I am now confined in states prison at this place under a long sentence, against all law and justice. I would like for the Southern Aid Society to be notified of my condition, and to have some member of that society come here to see me. I am sure some member of this society resides near here, if so, have them call and I will give to my people full particulars of the indignities I am made to endure. I have relatives residing in Sumptervill, S. C., and friends in Wilmington, N. C. If any of your readers are in communication with my relatives or friends, please have them advise me. Some weeks since Miss Lizzie Sparks, of Noblesville, Ind., wrote to me that she had heard from my sister Sillar Maizon, and promised to advise me more in particular, but I have heard nothing further from her. My true name is Geo. F. T. Maizon, but I am known here by the name of James Terry. Please give my appeal space in your columns, and perhaps it will be the means of restoring to me my friends and assist me in obtaining justice.

Yours truly,
Box B I. JAMES TERRY.

Complaint for Divorce.

Fannie Jenus, vs. John Jenus.	State of Indiana, Marion County, ss: In the Superior Court Of Marion County, In the State of Indiana. No. 53299. Complaint for Divorce.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 8th day of October 1896 the above named plaintiff, by her attorney, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County in the State of Indiana, her complaint against the above named defendant, and the said plaintiff, having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana; that said action is for divorce and the said defendant is a necessary party thereto, and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said Court, and answer or demur thereto, on the 9th day of December 1896.

Now, therefore, by order of said Court, said defendant—last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 9th day of December 1896, the same being the 3rd judicial day of a term of said Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the city of Indianapolis, on the 1st Monday in December, 1896, said complaint and the matters and things contained therein and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

JAMES W. FESLER, Clerk.
JAS. H. LOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Oct. 17tht3.

All About Texas.

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DID YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

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CONSUL SMITH RESIGNED.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW AS ADMINISTERED BY PUBLIC PRINTER

Benedict—The Negro Gets Eleven Appointments Out of Twenty at Uncle Sam's Printery—Bishop Turner's Statement of the Race Issue.

Washington, D. C., Special.

Hon. Henry Clay Smith, President Cleveland's appointee to the Consulship at Santos, Brazil, returned to Washington last week on a sixty day's leave of absence. He has since tendered his resignation, giving as his reason therefor, that his conscience pointed him to the active support of Bryan and Sewall and this being contrary to the diplomatic regulations, his duty to his country left him no recourse but to sever his relations with the state department. His resignation has been accepted, to take effect at the expiration of his leave. Various stories are told as the causes of Mr. Smith's separation from the public service, but his friends claim that he has been grossly misrepresented and refer to the fact that no one has been able to file a single allegation against him with any court record. In a forcible letter to the Washington Post, the ex-Consul invites the closest investigation of both his domestic and official affairs. Mr. Smith is satisfied to wait for the vindication that comes with time, and says he leaves the service voluntarily, in pursuance with plans made more than a year ago. He will enter vigorously into the battle for Mr. Bryan's election, after which he intends to embark into a commercial enterprise, handling South American products. He is also writing a book, bearing upon this subject, which promises to be of great value to the merchant marine. He disclaims any further political ambition for himself, and his future labors will be devoted to the upbuilding of the young men and women of his race. Mr. Smith is looking hearty and speaks confidently of his future as a business man. He will retain his Washington residence indefinitely.

A largely attended meeting in the interest of Wayland Seminary was held last week at Shiloh Baptist church. Steps are being taken to raise Wayland to the college standard, to purchase additional ground and to erect new and improved buildings. The institution is controlled by the Baptists and enjoys a wide reputation for excellent results attained.

The civil service law is a success at the Government Printing office. It is proving a boon to the colored aspirants for places. The public printer, Hon. Thomas E. Benedict, is giving the law all enforcement that is rigid, honest and impartial. He knows no man by the color of his skin, and in the discharge of his sworn duty neither political nor religious considerations sway him. He appreciates merit, and is ever ready to reward industry and zeal. Mr. Benedict's friendship for the Negro has been amply demonstrated. Prior to the classification of the printing office, he had given the race more positions of prominence and responsibility than had been accorded by any previous public printer. He gave us the first Negro foreman, the first Negro chief clerk, and recently gave a permanent appointment to the first Negro pressman. The only Negro printer has been assigned to stations involving higher responsibilities, and colored men and women in every department have been treated with exceptional favor. The latest proof of Mr. Benedict's fair dealing and the efficacy of the civil service regulations was the appointment of eight young colored ladies and three young colored men. Out of twenty appointments made, eleven were Negroes, and Mr. Benedict selected them with full knowledge of their color. This is in beautiful contrast to the policy of evasion, deceit and injustice practiced by some officials here who have the same discretionary powers. It is an inspiring object lesson to the kickers and croakers who are forever berating the civil service law as a failure and a farce. The law is a God-send to our race, and is a welcome emancipation of free Americans from the tyranny of political bossism, the natural product of the spoils system. With honest, upright, and big-hearted men like Thomas E. Benedict to administer it, the most malignant critic is bound to recognize the utility and superior advantages of the civil service system. The colored papers here, the Colored American and the Bee, have both been loud in their praise of the fair-minded public printer, the best the country has ever had. The Negro who is so narrow and bigoted through partisan madness as to with hold applause where applause is due, is an enemy to the race. He is standing in his own light.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the gifted Negro poet and declaimer, gave a reading at the Church of Our Father Oct. 19th. He was greeted by a magnificent audience, a large share of which was white. He made an excellent impression. The entertainment was for the benefit of Berean Baptist church, and was directed by Henry E. Baker.

A recent report filed with the Secretary of War, showing mortality statistics in the United States Army, testifies that the Negro soldiers are the healthiest class in the entire enrollment. It is hoped that the discriminating life insurance companies and pessimistic philosophers of the Garnett stripe will not overlook this fact.

Bishop H M. Turner was in town the other Sunday and spent the day with ex-Consul H. C. Smith The eminent prelate does not relinquish one jot or tittle of his celebrated African emigration idea The Bishop said to your correspondent: "The issue is plain; but two courses are left open to us, if we ever hope to amount to anything. One is absorption into the general society—social equality; the other is to foster Negro nationalization. Which will you do? Which can you do best? There you are!" Bishop Turner's rugged philosophy is repugnant to many, but he never fails to interest, and no one can doubt his earnestness. The senior Bishop of the A. M. E. church possesses, without question, the most unique individuality found in that massive connection.

The Men's Guild of St. Luke's Episcopal church opened the literary season on the 15th. The audience tested the capacity of the Parish Hall, and was made up of the flower of Washington's literate.

"The South Before the War" company crowded Kernan's Lyceum Theater every night last week. Colored troupes seem to be the best drawing cards this season in the vaudeville houses.

Rector O. M. Waller spoke interestingly of "The Guild Idea;" Miss Sara E. Saunders recited, "Winning Cup's Race;" other numbers were contributed by Prof. J. Henri Lewis, St. Luke's Quartet, and Misses Bush and Alstow. The sessions will occur monthly. Dr. F. J. Shadd will probably be the next speaker.

Miss Marie James the popular contralto, has accepted a position as teacher of music at the Ferguson-Williams Academy, Abbeyville, S. C.

Bethel literary opens the season November 10th at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, with Prof. L. M. Hershaw as presiding officer. It is expeccted that Prof. Richard T. Greener of New York, will deliver the address on that occosion. Among the noted speakers, who will appear during the season, is Hon. William T. Harris, commissioner of education.

Robert H. Terrell is winning new laurels these days by his brilliant contributions to the current journals. Washington boasts of talented writers without number, but in the use of clean cut English in the selection and analysis of a subject and in the mastery of that rare art, condensation, the name of Robert H. Terrell, like that of Abou Ben Adhem, leads all the rest.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor smiles a complacent smile these days—and records his deeds.

To expedite the work of the correspondent, candidates for office under the next administration will now please begin to make up their minds as to just what they want. The more the merrier.

The Washington Commission and Supply Company is a new organization of colored business and professional men. It will handle coal, groceries, and family supplies. The stock is held by thirty members, and restrictions are embodied in the constituency, aiming to avoid the rocks upon which other similar enterprises have been wrecked.

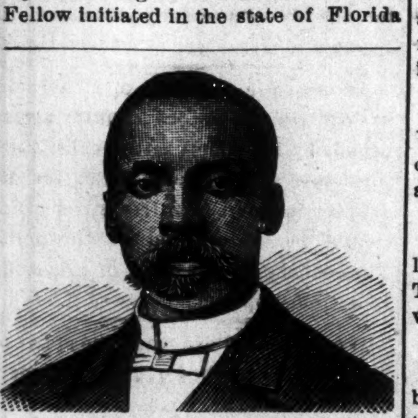
The Washington Bee is not happy. Brother Chase does not deal in equivocations. It is not difficult to grasp his meaning when he speaks or takes his pen in hand. He confesses his dissatisfaction right out in the meeting. Chase is saying some things, no doubt, that less courageous politicians are afraid to say, "and the band plays on."

Hon. B. K. Bruce denies the charge that he is dissatisfied with the methods employed by Mr. Hanna, and resents the use of his name as one of the addressees of Hon. H. C. C. Astwood's open letter.

FREE LANCE.

Rev. Jeffrey Grant

Of Florida was born in Charleston S. C. of free parentage about fifty years ago. For over twenty years he has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has filled most of the important appointments in the Florida Conference, and now presiding elder of the Jacksonville District and conference corresponding secretary of the Epworth League. He was the first Odd Fellow initiated in the state of Florida



REV. JEFFREY GRANT.

in 1871, and one of the chartered members of St. Andrews Lodge 1464; was its permanent secretary for six years, and one of the twelve organizers of District Grand Lodge No. 27, and the first district grand secretary; is now a member of the Lloyd Garrison 2031. Grand Chaplin of Councill No. 83 and a most venerable patriarchie. And at the last B. M. C. held in this city, was almos unanimously elected Grand Chaptlin

REMINISCENCE.

BY MELVIN WARD.

My make-up box! I raise the lid—
Unopened it has lain these years—
I look at all the bits within
As fast my eyes grow wet with tears.
It speaks to me of other days,
Of blissful hours that now are past,
Of absent ones who still are dear.
And joys that were to sweet to last.
It tells again the old sweet song
That's always new, though worlds are old,
And bids us in the ranks of men
Win for ourselves both fame and gold.
Alas! for all the dreams of youth!
Of laurel wreaths and triumphs won!
We hopeful go at early morn,
Heart weary come at set of sun.
Each day its trials has for all,
For all the meed of joy and pain;
And well we know when skies are dark
God's glorious sun will shine again.
And oh! the things that haunt us most
Are those we soonest would forget—
To think a peep within a box
Should have called forth this sermon-ette.
Yet, here to-day—there came a letter
That told me all another's dream—
To tread the boards that I have quitted,
And so I've offered her my creams—
My pencils—brushes—pot of rouge,
And all that's needed for a player,
Unless you add the soul of art,
At will to make one sad or gayer.
Though young in years, I've had my day,
For others now I've left the scene;
And yet this old box seems to say
"Dear little heart! What might have been'
"What might have been!" I know not now,
A broken heart, or fame majestic;
I'm very sure, howe'er of this—
I'll settle down to joys domestic.

—New York Clipper.

Bob Cole is stage director with Black Patti Troubadours.

* * *

Darkest America are in Washington, D, C., this week.

* * *

Colored companies seem to be the drawing cards this season.

* * *

Smart & Williams are with Flynn & Sheridan's Big Sensation Show.

* * *

Lew Johnson's refined minstrels are still doing well through California.

* * *

Puggley's Tennessee Warblers are singing to large audiences in Pennsylvania.

* * *

Black Patti Troubadours are playing to excellent business in Brooklyn this week.

* * *

Hyer's Colored Comedy company are playing fair audiences through Wisconsin.

* * *

McCabe & Youngs minstrels are at the Ninth St. theatre, Philadelphia, Pa. this week.

* * *

The Chicago Herald recently said: "Black Carl is certainly a very clever magician."

* * *

Vida Los Ors, Beatrice Coates and Cora Carter are the latest additions to Darkest America company.

* * *

Paul Dunbar has written a song which will soon be produced by Frankie Haines, of Rice & Barton's company.

* * *

Oriental America is said to have tested the capacity of the Grand Opera House, Syracuse, N. Y., during their engagement there.

* * *

South Before the War company crowded Kernan's Lyceum theatre, Washington, D. C., during their engagement in that city.

* * *

Joseph Douglass, the accomplished violinist, assisted in the entertainment given by Paul L. Dunbar, in Washington, D. C., recently.

* * *

Isham's Oriental America company are receiving an unqualified endorsement at the Academy of Music, Washington, D. C., this week.

* * *

John W. Isham has returned to New York to organize another Ootoroon company, which will take to the road after the presidential election.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Barton are no longer with the City Sports company They have received a contract for six weeks engagement in London, Eng.

* * *

The Canadian Jubilee Singers have been organized 17 years; during that time they have appeared in the United States 3 years; Europe 5 years; and 9 years in Canada.

* * *

Black Patti Troubadours are presenting the following bill; the show opens with a musical skit, entitled "A Jolly Coney Island." The olio includes the De Wolf Sisters, Sadie and Rosa, vocal duettists; Bob Cole and Stella Wiley, in a terpsichorean review; John Kingsbury and Frank Cousins, banjoists; Billy Johnson, in his latest descriptive successes; Ed Goggins and Chas. Davis, acrobats; Johnson & Cole in "The Toreador's dream;" Lloyd Gibbs, tenor; and Mr. and Mrs. Tom McIntosh, in a sketch. The performance ends with the great operatic kaleidoscope, which introduces the Black Patti.

* * *

Black Carl, the clever magician, with Sam T. Jack's Creoles, was very pleasantly entertained in Cleveland, O., by Chas. Black, of the "Z" Club, Thursday evening Oct. 15th. and on Friday evening he was again entertained on a larger scale, by Dr. Johnson and his many friends.

* * *

Eaton & Weathers' Colored City Sports company have been compelled to close, owing to political parades, mass meetings, etc. They will resume after the election.

* * *

Miss Alice Grey has joined Sam T. Jack's Creoles.

* * *

The Farrells—Billy and Willie, of Flynn & Sheridan's Big Sensation Co., in their pretty act: "the Cake Walker's Dream," are receiving much applause for their graceful manoeuring.

* * *

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the igtfed poet, who is touring the principal cities under the direction of Maj. J. B. Pond, gave one of his excellent readings in Washington, D. C., Oct. 19th, to a large and appreciative audience.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartette are making a decided hit, with Sam. T. Jack's Creoles. They are receiving from three to four encores nightly.

* * *

The Georgia Graduates, with thirty-two people, headed by Ernest Hogan, report that they have made a great success in Dakota this season; having played seventeen consecutive nights to "standing room only" at advanced prices.

Negro Oration.

Muncie, Ind., Special.

The colored McKinley Club of Muncie did themselves proud in the monster meeting held by them at the courthouse last week. H. L. Burnam presided, and in a few well chosen remarks introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. A. H. Roberts of Chicago. Mr. Roberts sustained here the splendid record that he has made throughout the state. The currency question was handled in a masterly manner. He closed his splendid address by advising his colored hearers to remain loyal to the party of Lincoln, Sumner Grant and Garfield. He said the Negroes civil and political rights are not safe in the hands of the men who controlled the Chicago convention. The leading spirits of the convention came from a section of country where are liberties are denied us. Not only do we stand in fear of the government of Tillman, Wade Hampton and Jones, being in the manority the Negro stands in fear of the government of Debs and Atgeld." No the time has not come for black men to be Democrats nor will that time ever come in my opinion until the solid South made solid by fraud intimudation and murder ceases to be the controlling element in the Democratic party.

American Fruit Co.

Readers of The Freeman will find an interesting advertisment of the American Fruit Co., in another column of this issue. This company owns a valuable piece of property in Houston county, Georgia, with 160,000 earliest growing fruit trees and is composed entirely of northern investors in Indianapolis and vicinity. They invite our colored friends to join with them. Shares are $100 each, but are now sold for only $78 each; payable fifty cents a week or as you choose to pay. After payment of $35 the earnings of the company can pay out balance, if members prefer, costing a trifle more. Nearly a million dollars is now invested in this particular location. Over 2,000 colored people find renuerative employment among the orchards. Three railroads for shipping facilities, three canning companies, saw mills, crate factory and the company's orchard is within two miles of Perry, county seat, five miles of Ft. Valley and Marshallville, all prosperous towns. A neat illustrated book is given free to all at the office of American Fruit Co., room 3, 36 West Washington street. The company is offering a very safe and highly profitable investment. They ship all their fruit direct to New York, Boston and the eastern cities.

Religious Services.

Lafayette, Ind., Special.

On Sunday Oct. 11th, the holy sacrament was administered in the A. M. E. church in this city. It was, indeed, a happy ending of a successful quarter. Rev. Thompson met us for the first time in the capacity of presiding elder. This church has started out with bright prospects ahead this year. The people were anxious for the return of their pastor, Rev. J. W. Harper, an earnest, zealous worker both spiritually and financially. And now that their hopes have been realized there is every prospect that financial troubles will soon disappear under his able management.

AFRAID OF THE TARIFF.

Excellent Reasons Why Bryan Takes Refuge Behind the Money Issue.

If ever a man deserved crushing defeat, as a punishment to himself and a warning to others like him, it is William J. Bryan. Said Mr. Bryan in his Cincinnati speech:

"Wherever you have the gold standard you have stagnation in business and men out of work."

We had the gold standard in the McKinley tariff years, Mr. Bryan. Then every mill and factory in this country was busy. Then wages went up in all manufacturing industries. Then the wage earners had so much more money to spend that in 1892 they were able to pay for and consume 70,000,000 more bushels of wheat than in 1895, though the population of the country was 5,000,000 less than it now is. In the McKinley years the farmer was able to sell his crops, getting gold standard money for them and paying off his debts with it, dollar for dollar, and buying what he wanted, dollar for dollar.

We had the gold standard from 1883 to 1892, and in that time wages advanced in the manufacturing industries exactly 50 per cent. In the trades, during the same period, wages advanced 25 per cent for two hours' less work a day.

We had the gold standard from March, 1881, to March, 1893, and in that time, under protective tariff laws, the government's interest bearing debt was reduced from $1,660,935,000 to $585,034,260.

When the present free trade administration came into power and when the free trade Wilson law was passed, we had "stagnation in business and men out of work." We had 1,000,000 men out of employment, and the wage payments of the country diminished by more than $300,000,000 a year. We had the value of the farmer's live stock reduced enormously—the value of our sheep alone was cut in half, from $125,000,000 to $65,000,000; his cereal crops without a market because the wage earners could not buy what they formerly had consumed, and mortgage payments stopped. We had four issues of bonds, which, principal and interest, will cost the people $502,000,000 to pay off. We had a constant treasury deficiency because our expenditures vastly exceeded our revenues.

We had all this debt, poverty and misery, Mr. Bryan, because of the Wilson law. You voted for that bill. As a member of the ways and means committee you helped to frame it. You urged even heavier reductions in the tariff than were made.

And because you know, Mr. Bryan, that it was this monstrous Wilson law that brought ruin to the country, you are afraid to discuss the tariff. You take a coward's refuge behind the money issue. It was you and the Wilson law, Mr. Bryan, which brought "stagnation in business and men out of work." You, as much as Grover Cleveland and Professor Wilson, are responsible, and the people of the United States will exact the penalty from you on election day—the penalty of a defeat that will be a shame and a disgrace to you.—New York Press.

A FREE SILVER FLOOD.

It Would Keep the White Metal Down to Its Bullion Value.

A 53 cent dollar is a silver dollar that will exchange for only its bullion value, or 53 cents in gold. It is the kind of dollar that wage earners of every sort would receive under free coinage. Of course, the dollar would be nominally a 100 cent dollar, and would be worth 100 cents in silver, but, like Mexican dollars at the present time, it would take two of them to buy a gold dollar or a gold dollar's worth of commodities. Under our present money standard and system our 412½ grain silver dollars, though containing but 53 cents' worth of silver, are held up by the government to a parity with gold.

The government does this just now with some difficulty. Though the number of silver dollars is limited it has to borrow gold to maintain the parity, but under free coinage the supply of silver dollars would be unlimited, and they would have to pass at their bullion value, since it would be entirely impossible for the United States government alone to keep the world's supply of silver on a parity with gold at a ratio of 16 to 1.—Philadelphia Press.

The platforms from which Bryan speaks have a habit of falling down. The Popocrat and Populist platforms on which he is trying to stand will collapse in November.

Bryan Had Whiskers Once.

The Hon. William Alfred Peffer of Kansas is to take the stump for Mr. Bryan. Mr. Peffer is an older Populist than his candidate, not a better. For years Kansas has trembled with Mr. Peffer's agitation for bad money. You can't get too bad money for Peffer. The worse it is, the better he likes it. He vouched for Mr. Bryan as a good Populist at St. Louis, and time has shown that for once he knew what he was talking about. Mr. Bryan is as sound or unsound a Populist as there is, and entirely worthy of the support which Mr. Peffer is giving him. Would any persons who call themselves Democrats vote for Mr. Peffer if he were a candidate for president? Why not, if they are ready to vote for Mr. Bryan? The only difference between the two men is whiskers.—New York Sun.

A Point For Repudiators.

There is a whole volume of ethics bound up in the simple Latin phrase which we translate by the word "debt." The phrase is œs alienum, meaning another's money. People who imagine there is a hardship in the demand for the full payment of a debt seem in need of a reminder that what they have is another's money and not their own, no matter how long they have had it.—Mobile Daily Register (Dem.).

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SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1896.

THE NATION'S CHOICE.

For President,
HON. WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
Of Ohio.

For Vice-President,
HON. GARRETT A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.

WHEN SHOULD THE NEGRO DIVIDE HIS VOTE?

The above query is very pertinent at this time. The Negro is told that he should divide his vote on all political questions wherein he feels his interests need protection or promotion. Sound judgement would suggest the same were it not for the peculiar situation of the Negro in this country It is considered intelligence to take the pros and cons on all prevailing questions. But is the Negro presumed to be more intelligent than his white neighbors in the South? The South is a living example of political solidarity. Isms may come and isms may go, but the South goes on forever as true to Democracy as the earth is to its orbit. There may in the course of years come a time when the Negro may safely doff his allegiance to the Republican party, but the time is not yet at hand. Let the race or the nation with its boast of superior knowledge and intelligence extend the olive branch of peace as becomes superiority. Let them exhibit to these political worms that are in the political guagmire a hand of protection, a voice of sympathy and a heart filled with charity and brotherly love. Give the political outcasts an abiding place by the sacred hearth-stone of human affairs thereby hastening on the dawn of the universal brotherhood of man. Until such times arrive in the conducting of human activities on this continent, it will be for too early to think of scattering his suffrage. It will be time to divide his vote when the wedge of circumstance enters into politics in the South. It will be time to divide his vote when he ceases to be the butt of ridicule, the target of attack and the victim of political oppression and social ostracism. It will be time for him to confer indiscriminate favors by ballot when civillians, courts, tribunals, and states cease outlawing him as Italy would her banditti. When South Carolina ceases to insult all Negro manhood by passing oracular laws for the non-reception of votes by Negroes; laws with a double construction in spirit for the preservation of "race supremacy," construed in the interest of the maintenance of such "supremacy"—laws that escape reversal owing to the technical inscribment within the scope of constitutionality, it will then be ample time for dividing the vote. It will be time to divide up the Negro vote when Louisiana and other states cease to establish and ordain by its legislative, judicial and executive machinery, laws that set aside or appoint particular railroad coaches for traveling for a part of its citizens. It will be time for him to change his vote when states, from pure cussedness seek unusual methods in punishing its malefactors, shall put a quietus on such modes of procedure, which at best, is the outburst of pent up hate. The Negro in any section of this country has an elastic conscience, who can fly this elevation of political, social and moral sins by is a mountebank or a charlatan. The South barring the border states, has no political convictions whatever. A defection now and anon takes place in years when no great interests are at stake. Silver and gold play no part of conspicuousness in the politics. The cry of "Negro domination" is as formidable as "The Greeks, the Greeks" were to the slumbering Turks. All must conclude that in the face of these indisputable facts that the Negro is a renegade in spirit, who can and is able to prevent the rendering of the Negro vote nugatory, yet remains sightless to the mute appeals of a million beings who dare not own their political souls. Negroes in the North can not and will not rise to affluence and power with the millstone of Southern political affliction and woes about their necks. The South is the source, the stream can not rise higher, says the law of philosophy. A vote for Bryan by a Negro is not a vote in kind as a vote for Bryan by a white man. Insanity reasons to the contrary only. A vote for McKinley by a Negro stands for more than a vote for McKinley by a white man. A vote for McKinley means a vote in sympathy with the emasculated, politically. In this respect a white man does not suffer. To the squeamishly inclined who are likely to have a distaste for the unpalatable truths, the South has just 5,000,000 who are as dumb as oysters which are more than the combined Negro votes of all the North. Think you these worthy of consideration? A vote for McKinley means a blow at the iniquitous institution of lynching, which has served more to belittle the Negro than two centuries of slavery. A vote for McKinley means an assault on the practices that compel Negro women and men to be humiliated by legal enactments of the state by insisting that they ride in inferior equipped railroad coaches, regardless of means or station. A state to whom all look for equity and justice, using its powerful machinery in oppressing instead of buoying up, is a spectacle for the 20th century. Lycurgus lived in a time when all interests were sacrificed to the good of the state. The state saw to it that the individual received adequate protection, but Lycurgus is dead. When freedom or liberty is appreciated at its full face value, to be content to live will not be sufficient. No man is free whose actions when conformable to laws governing his fel low citizens, are restrained in the least degree. He is yet a slave whose coming and going is in any way regulated other than regulations that govern the actions of any citizen of a state. A vote for Bryan will have no tendency to undo the congested state of affairs. A vote for Bryan is a vote to cement these hard conditions. The constitution may guarantee, but South Carolina is greater than the constitution. A vote for Bryan is a vote for the further impalement of the Southern Negro on the social and political crucifix. When the South shows a willingness to recede from her dictatorial policy concerning Negroes instead of treating them as citizens of a common country, it will be high time for a division of the Negro vote.

"My friends, I did say that the American laborer is being coerced into wearing McKinley buttons and joining Republican processions. My friends, notwithstanding Harrison and Ingalls says I am a ——, I still adhere to my previous allegation. My friends, it is honorable to pretend to be for McKinley, when at heart you are for me."—William Jennings Bryan.

THE declaration in the St. Louis platform by the Republicans against lynching, may not bring about the desired results, but it is a tendency in the right direction. The Democrats are, were and always have been noncommittal concerning the great evil.

CAMPAIGN JINGLES.

ROBT. B. ALEXANDER, LINCOLN, NEB.

McKinley is a statesman
Bryan's a silver tool—
Send McKinley to the "White House,"
While Billie goes to school.

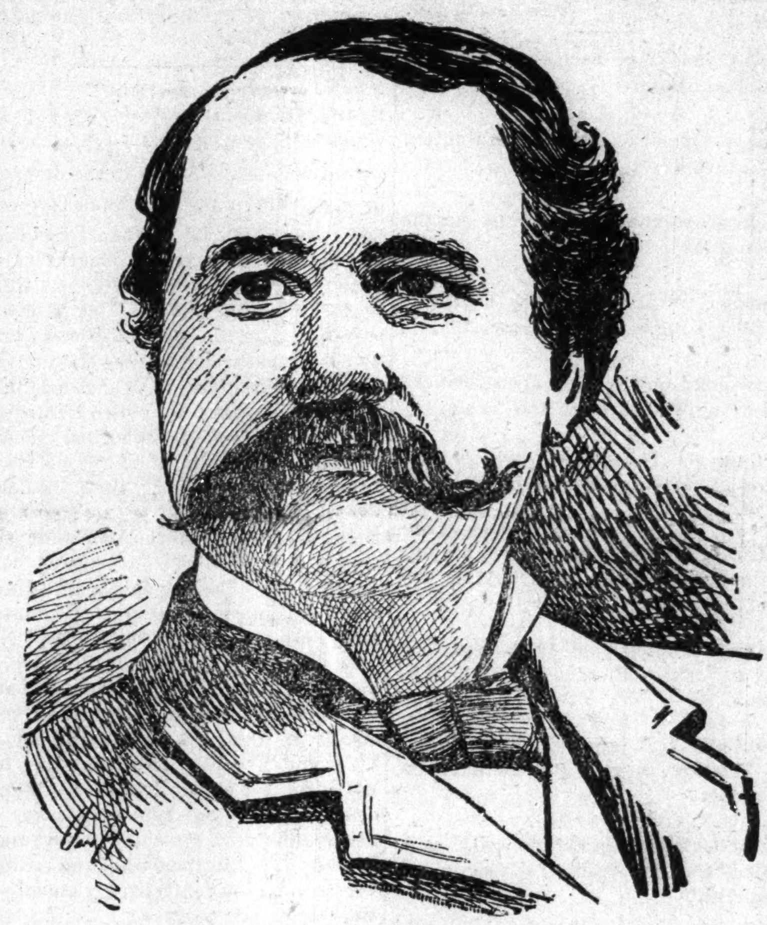
Bill Bryan has two tails—
One he shakes in Georgia,
The other wags in Maine;
McKinley wags but one tail,
But'll "get there just the same."

Bryan "runs" on six legs,
McKinley "runs" on four;
Bryan will be distanced—
McKinley'll get there sure.

If it takes two "tails" to wag
Billie Bryan's silver tongue
To help him draw his pay;
Pray! how many Pops unhung,
I say will it take to drag
Him out; a word to say
Of his defeat, you will have heard
(Otherwise than inly)
Election day, November third
By the poor man's friend McKinley.

A GROSS INSULT.

"The insults offered to Secretary Carlisle at Covington, were disgraceful and reprehensible in the highest degree. The Sentinel is surprised and humiliated at such an exhibition in this campaign from men who are supporting the cause of the people. There is no right more important to the people than the right of free speech. When you strike that down, you strike down the greatest safeguard of our common liberty. No man, and no collection of men, can afford to forget this. They not only injure their own cause, whatever it may be, when they do so, but they also do permanent injury to American freedom. They assault the lawful right of the speaker. They assault the lawful rights of those who wish to hear him. And thereby they assault the lawful rights of the whole community. The fact of a somewhat similar occurrence at Yale college is no excuse or mitigation of this offense. Such actions should be frowned upon by every patriotic American at all times."—Indianapolis Sentinel.



GARRET A. BOBART,
The happy choice of the St. Louis Convention for Vice President.

These forcible utterances from the Sentinel go a great way to emphasize the desperate straits of the Democracy. The foundation of a government by a people is assaulted when free speech is denied. The assault in this case is aggravated when the distinguished citizen as an official is considered. Kentucky, the land of hospitality, takes signal vengance on its favorite son because he sees fit to exercise his God given and constitutional guaranteed privilege of moving and acting as his conscience may direct. Kentuck's better self must efface this insult at the polls. Future protection is no healing balm for such gross indignities. Had Mr. Carlisle walked in an humbler sphere of life, the spirit of the principles governing this country should have been just as powerful in protecting him from a mob of braying asses. This affair establishes the fact that the danger anticipated from the Chicago ticket has not been overstated. As time advances it becomes more patent that Bryan is a fanatic, who believes that he was born under a lucky star, and has for a mission, the rescue of the "despised and rejected." He feels a divinity within that inspires him—a modern Rienzi, to speak. This feeling has become infectious and the result is a mad infatuation of his followers, who do not hesitate to condemn, execrate all beings of contrary faith. A half a century of harm has been piled up in a "day." The magnetic tongue of this chief apostle has magnified the candition of the unfortunate, the thriftless, the spendthrift, the idler and the professional agitator into one grand symphony of organized hate against the moneyed class. It is daily becoming more apparent that this state of affairs is menacing the perpetuity of the government. A surgical operation is a crying necessity at this hour. Not in Kentucky alone has Bryan sown the seed of deep-seated hate of the moneyed classes, but all over the country his fatal gift of speech has left a damning blight in its wake. Colored men are very often called mercenary creatures who are controlled by the ruling prices in the markets. This assertion is largely slanderous, but the fact needs to be pressed home that they cannot afford to barter with Democracy at this most interesting juncture of the nation's life. The assault on Carlisle is a strong reminder of the total disregard the Democrats have for all things not compatible with their ideas. Colored men should ponder well concerning his interests. Should there be sharp lines drawn between classes, still the colored men know where their interests are. A vote for Bryan not only means political discord, instability of government, but the muzzling of free speech, and press censorship will be the accompanying species of tyrany or misrule. The insult to free speech should be resented.

THE fact that this free silver idea is largely the outgrowth and output of the silver producing states, ought to be evidence sufficient that it is a selfish movement. It is true there have been professional agitators here and there who have kept up a desultory firing from time to time concerning this question. The South is not interested in the contest. The fear of Negro domination is their seismic disturbance that welds them together in a solid compact that must in time become famous for obstinacy if not for political virtue. The man is not born yet who will live to see a great demonstration in the rigid rules for "self preservation" that the South adheres to. The contest is practically between the East and the West. Bryan would not stand a ghost of a show if it was not for the unusual devotion of the West to one of her many interests. Those interests are by no means the largest of the Western states. Those states have their greatest wealth in their agricultural productions. The silver barons are responsible for the threatening. The truth of it is that the silver mine owners are simply trying to work off their wares. The solid South is not effected by any argument except the cry of Negro domination. The contest then is practically between the West and East. The West, with silver, has ends to serve is selfish enough to prostrate the interest of the whole country to serve this one end. Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and other Western states have larger interests than those of silver. The prosperity of those states are not based on their mines, but on their agricultural productions. It is very apparent that the prominence of silver is due more to the mine owners than to the fact that the state depends on silver for existence.

A VOTE for Bryan is not a vote in sympathy with 500,000 Negroes who are as dumb, politically, as oysters.

GREENER IN KENTUCKY.

Hon. Richard T. Greener, of New York, is doing very effective work in Kentucky. He reports the state as safe within the Republican fold. He is meeting with a generous reception everywhere. At Bowling Green he was heard by a large audience of white and colored people, according to press notices. He is spoken of as scholarly and eloquent; not being surpassed by any one who has preceded him. At Franklin, Ky., Oct. 21st, he spoke to a mixed audience of every shade of thought for two hours. "His address was conservative and logical, and everybody who heard it commended it as a splendid effort. The colored voters met him at the depot and escorted him to the court house. There was fully 200 colored voters in the parade. It was a good short-time counter demonstration to the silvercrat parade of last Monday." The above is a notice he received in a daily paper of that city. The recognition of the capabilities of Mr. Greener in Kentucky bears evidence that, that state is rife for a change. The treatment accorded Greener can not be reconciled to the treatment Carlisle received at the hands of the people of Kentucky. Mr. Greener spoke in Russellville, Elkton, and Central City, Ky., Oct. 22d, 23d and 24th respectively.

ECHOES FROM AFRICA.

"A correspondent writing yesterday to me endeavored to call my attention to the unbecoming conduct of a young man (upon whom, alas! I had calculated for much) who has recently made it a practice during divine service at Olowbowo church to perform some part of his toilet irrespective and regardless of Him in whose presence he is worshipping. Fancy a young man with boasted intelligence, advanced training, and with good surroundings, capable of influencing him in a formation of a good character, taking it into his giddy head to carry always in his coat pocket a mirror for the purpose of regulating his flashy silk cravat or his neck-cloth whenever he feels that these are not in order! My correspondent further informs me that this young man does this half a dozen times during prayers, and as many times during the sermon. Would that he had not permitted vice to erase the impreesive lesson taught him in his school days from Dr. Watts lines, for then,

"'Not all his pleasure and his vice
Would tempt him to forget God's house.'"

—The Lagos Echo (Africa).

We do not conceive the fact that the above is a general illustration of the African youth. If so, he has a long ways to come. For the good of Africa we hope the description is not general. The church, however, may be taking undue cognizance of youthful foibles. Herein may rest the redeeming feature. It seems a custom that primitive churches have always been too austere. We have had the Puritans with us. We know the legacy they left of goodliness and Godliness. Yet they were too hard on the young and unregenerate as history tells us. But this does not serve as an excuse for an exhibition of the extreme silliness as the above indicates. We trust it is not national.

IT is a rare thing for Republicans to make assaults on Democratic speakers. Bryan said he deplored the fact that such an attack was made on Carlisle, and at the same time contrasting it with the taeatment he had received at the hands of the Yale college students. There is no chance for comparison. The students did not attempt to viciously assault Mr. Bryan as was attempted in Kentucky. It was as infamous as it will be costly.

SOME gifts are fatal; Bryan's gift of gab for instance. The Aryan at the birth of the centuries prayed: "O Agni (the sun) we pray thee to give to us the gift we need and withhold those of harm, even though we should ask for them"—respectfully dedicated to Bryan and free silver of modern times.

ARCHBISHOP Ireland, of Minnesota has contributed to the country a vast benefit by his timely letter, calling attention to the breakers ahead for the country in event the free silver craze should be materalized at the polls. The country owes a debt of gratitude to Archbishop Ireland.

WE do not believe that the spirit of toleration is crushed out of the American breast. The American loves fair play; coercion in matters of conscience are no part of his creed. Bryan is misleading when he assumes to teach a philosophy so diametrically opposed to Americanism.

THE impartial investigating committee sent to Mexico by the business men of Chicago to investigate the condition of that country under free silver, report a very gloomy state of affairs. American workmen are princes in comparison.

THERE is blood on the moon in Washington, D. C., among the quill drivers. The Bee is extremely mad. It made some furious assaults last week. But the election day grows on apace, and then all will be reduced to a common level. "Yours is but the common lot of all."

THE reference of Harrison to himself in his Tomlinson hall speech, is pardonable at this time. "My administration" may sound oddly enough, but 'tis what we are looking for, another administration just like "my administration" that Harrison speaks of.

A VOTE for Bryan means a vote in sympathy with the emasculating system by which thousands of Negroes are mere serfs—scarcely a degree removed from slaves.

THE Republican is a party of political honor. It believes in free speech, protection for American laborers and sound money for the whole people.

"THE Republican party is the deck, all else is the sea."—Frederick Douglass.

IT is not honorable to teach a deceptive faith.—B. Harrison.

POLITICAL SNAP SHOTS.

W. H. Jackson is said to be the fanciest colored quill-driver in the court house.

Turkey month draweth nigh It is said that Recorder Schilling never fails to pass the "birds" around.

G. L. Jones made an excellent impression in Lafayette last week by his speech-making. He is a candidate for the legislature.

A. C. Simms disputes the title of W. H. Jackson as the fanciest quill driver in the court house. Mr. Simms is in the treasurer's office.

Wm. Porter is a promising candidate for president of the Herculean Club. Dr. S. A Furniss, it may be assumed, can be elected if he desires it.

"Billy" Schmidt, the county treasurer, is conferring a blessing on the many unfortunates who possess homes but are unable to meet the numerous passing demands for improvements, by staying as long as possible the hand that threatens to wipe all away.

Messrs. Joseph Broyles, Allen Simms, James Shelton, W. H. Jackson, R. B. Bagby, and G. L Jones are the colored Republicans in the court house. It is not political buncombe to say that such a representation of colored office-holders is unparalelled in the whole country.

The solidification of the colored Republican clubs of this into a league was accomplished last Friday evening at the Herculean club rooms. Dr. S. A. Furniss was selected as president, Thomas Jefferson and W. H. Gibson were chosen for treasurer and secretary respectively. The organization is in a very good way to accomplish much good.

G. L. JONES IN LAFAYETTE.

Says the Daily Courier: "He is a bright, intelligent gentlemen, and his speech was one of power and logic. He said: 'This campaign is one of integrity against dishonor, of patriotism against anarchy. The founders of our Republic make liberty and justice the corner stone of our structure of government. They were animated by the hope that our nation should indure as the abode of prosperity an ever fruitful source of the manifold blessings of an enlightened liberty. What, then, is plainly the duty of an American citizen in this hour of a great national crisis? To preserve intact the grandeur, the honor and the credit of his country. In this campaign the question presented to the people ceases to be one of policy and becomes one of common honesty. We know into what straits our country has fallen. Passing from an era of unwonted prosperity under Benjamin Harrison, a season of hope, a time in which the energies of labor were enlisted as never before, we seem to have leaped from light into darkness, to have gone from a condition of hopefulness and peace into one of despair, discontent and amazement. The various parties come before us and propose remedies to cure our ills, offer schemes to bring anew happiness and the prosperity of better days. Let us look at the remedies offered.' Here Mr. Jones took up the issues of the two leading parties, exposing the faults of the alleged Democratic platform, and applauding the strength, the durability of wisdom displayed in the Republican policy. 'The Democratic party, or to be just, I should say the most numerous branch of that party, proposes as a remedy a partial repudiation of public and private debts, a denial to the executive of the right and power to enforce federal laws, to protect federal property, to protect inter-state commerce and to suppress mob violence and anarchy. The Republicans propose to maintain our national honor and credit, to restore confidence to the business world, to enact a tariff which shall be a protection to home industries and labor and to provide at the same time sufficient revenue to run our government without issuing interest-bearing bonds in time of peace.' He then discussed the positions taken by the two parties and gave unalterable statistics showing the fallacy of the silver movement and the substantiability of the sound money claim. It was one of the best arguments heard here this year, and a large audience was highly appreciative."

BISHOP ARNETT'S WORDS.

THE OHIO DIVINE TALKS SOUND MONEY TO COLORED MEN.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Grand Opera House—Bryan Will Get None of the Negro Vote.

Bishop B. W. Arnett, of Ohio, Tuesday night addressed the colored people of the city at the Grand Opera House. The place was filled, there being scarcely a vacant seat, and those present were well repaid for attending. Bishop Arnett has all the fire of his race, and abounds in their wonderful gift of figures of speech.. His many well-placed figures kept the audience laughing or cheering most of the time: in fact it was often the case that he could not resume his remarks for more than two or three minutes on account of the laughter that would come out and could not be quieted until it had spent its energy. Although it was a colored people's meeting, there were many white people in the audience, and their laughter at the witty remarks of the speaker indicated that they were getting full value for the time spent. With his unusual store of wit and fun Bishop Arnett also has a great power of oratory and the ability to frame expressive periods that is almost unexcelled.

It was 8:15 o'clock before the speaker arrived at the opera house, escorted by a number of the vice presidents of the meeting. Dr. S. A. Elbert then opened the meeting, and introduced Gabriel L. Jones as the chairman. He remarked that it was plainly evident that Bryan's visit to this city had left a few cooored people who are still Republicans. The vice presidents of the meeting were: Geo. L. Knox. J. M. Porter, C. A. Webb, J. H. Baptiste, John A. Puryear, W. H. Jackson, D. D. Wells, Nathan Pierce, William Jackson, Dr. S. A. Furniss, Thos. Durham. C. M. C. Willis, W. A. Mays, Jas. Shelton, W. W. Chrstiy, Wm. Walden, Chas. Brown, Frank Beckwith, Anderson Lewis, Allen C. Simms, Loss Seaton, Charles Stapp, Joseph H. Broyles, Thaddius Johnson, John Smith, Octavius C. Royall, Bruce Bagby, Jesse Ringold, H. C. Turner, Isaac Allen and Benj. Thornton.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

In opening Bishop Arnett said: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and, by the Grace of the Republican Party, Fellow-citizens—I offer no apology for being here. I came at the demand of my citizenship and because the interest of my country called me. There are times when the issues affect, either directly or indirectly, every man, woman and child in this country. During the war of the revolution, when the Americans chastised the British tyrants; in the war of 1861 and 1865, when our Nation groaned from center to circumference; when the war cloud hung low and dark and minnie balls whistled their desolating songs in the ears of brave men; when every mother became a priest and every patriot a Levite—Then all joined hands to defend the flag of our country. Since 1861 until the present time there has never been a time when men of all races, of all position in society, joined in a common fight; when Protestants and Catholics joined hands; when the poor and rich stood side by side; when men of all creeds and beliefs made battle against a common enemy. Bishop Newman, of New York, pleads and leads the 'Wideawakes" once more; Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, sends out his voice like a trumpet from sea to sea, from the great lakes to the warm waters of the gulf; Bishop Seymour, who held his right of suffrage in his hand for twenty years, comes out and declares that now he must exercise a freeman's right and do a free man's duty.

"Next to being a child of God is to be an American citizen. Seventy million people depend upon the intelligence and patriotism of each other. Ours is a peculiar nation; our fathers built wisely, but they built a nation without a model to follow—there was no model at this time. It is your duty to see that this ark of the covenant left by them is transmitted to our children without a break. How can we do that? We often hear quoted, as from our Constitution, 'All men are born free and equal, but 'free' was not there until the Republican party wrote it there in the blood of the Nation with the point of a bayonet for a pen. It was then and not until then, that all men in this country were free and equal. (Applause.) For twelve years after I passed my majority I could not vote, because I was neither free nor equal. For twelve long years! You know what that means. (A voice: 'Yes, I know.) But it was not the fault of the Republicans. (Applause.) Now I am trying to get even, and every time I vote I want to take twelve men with me to show that I have not forgotten. (Applause,)

"There are lots of parties trying to get your votes this year and they are offering all sorts of pretexts to get you to desert your friends. There is the Democratic party, the Silver party, the silver Democrats, the Popocrats, the Gold Democrats, the Prohibitionist and the good old Republican party. The Democrats want you to vote with them and the Republicans expect you to vote for them—and they won't be disappointed when I put my ballot in the box. (Applause and cries 'same here.)'

"Some of the people say we don't owe the Republican party anything, or, that we have paid them. Now I want to argue that with you a little while and then you can do as you please—you will do that anyway. (Laughter) In all their history the Democrats never presented a bill or a resolution to better the condition of the Negro race. Everyone of them was offered and passed by the Republicans. Every law that was for the betterment of the Negro that has been repealed, was repealed by the Democrats or Populists. Every 'Jim crow car' in the South belongs to the Democratic party; every school that prohibits equal education with the whites belongs to the Democrats and every law to secure to the Negroes a proper education was enacted by the Republicans. If it were not for the Republican party some of you would be picking cotton in the fields of Georgia or working in the rice swamps of South Carolina now; is not that true? (A voice, 'Yes.') Who brought you out of those fields? (Abe Lincoln.') Not only have the Republicans enacted these laws, but they fought for you and spilled their own blood. Some say 'Yes, but we fought too.' That is all right; of course you did, but the country belongs to us, too."

EULOGY OF LINCOLN.

It was following this that Bishop Arnett delivered his stirring eulogy on Lincoln. It was most pathetic and when he closed it, with face upturned and hands held aloft in a supplicating attitude, with the statement "and to-night he is a saint in heaven," there were many moist eyes in the audience. Cold type could not produce the expressions and give them the force given by the speaker.

Following this, some incidents of the war were given, showing the part the Negro race took in it. He spoke of the scenes at certain battles. "Next Tuesday we will mount the parapets of Fort Bryan," he said, "and we will carry it for McKinley. We will bury Mr. Bryan so deep under an avalanche of ballots of freemen that he will not be able to hear Gabriel's trumpet blow.

"What are the principles of the Republican party? I can remember back in 1856, when they were first enunciated. 'They were 'free soil, free men, free speech, homes for the homeless, land for the landless;' since then they have added 'free schools, and 'free ballot and a fair count.' But in all this they have said nothing about free silver. (Laughter.)

"What is Democracy and who are the leaders? There is Tillman, the man who dictated the new Constitution of South Carolina, which has disfranchised 90 per cent of the Negroes of the state; the man who, when Governor, sent the state troops to kill the Negroes without cause. Are you going to vote for him and give him more power? (Cries of 'No.') He finds nothing more to conquer in the South and so comes up here to ask you to give him more power to oppress your brothers in the South. Are you going to vote to give him the power?(Cries of 'No.')

"The Democrats, with such men as Tillman and Altgeld at their head, are trying to array the classes against what they call the masses. There are no such things as the classes and masses in this country. That might do in Europe, where a man's children is what he was and his grand children the same, but here, where the neither class is like the boundless seas, where the small drop of water is one day deep in its depths, but the next rises to form the great waves that carries all before it and then breaks into the spray that is taken up into the skies to become the rainbow that smiles on the departing storm, there can be no classes as opposed to the masses. All have the same opportunity to rise and become a part of the brilliant rainbow.

"Now as to the silver question: when I was in Washington a short time ago I passed the great treasury building where millions of dollars are locked up. At the corner of that building stood a poor blind man rattling a penny in a tin cup and asking alms of those who passed. Within twenty feet of him there were millions of dollars. Whenever Mr. Bryan will tell how, under free coinage of silver, that man could get even one of those millions of dollars easier than he can now, I will think over the question, but until then I am content to vote for the party that has made me a man and is still working for my interest, and not asking any questions about free silver."

Opening of the Literaries.

Cincinnati, O., Special.

The Ohio National Progressive League is still succeeding. The meeting on last Friday was very interesting. One of its grand features was an address by Hon. John Mee, National Grand Labor organizer, of Chicago, which was quite eloquent and pointed, to which Hon. D. W. Clark, Grand National League organizer of Ohio, responded. Mr. Mee is here for the purpose of organizing a colored Waiter's Union, and from present indications, will make it a success. At the close of the meeting we were served with a bountiful repast by the ladies for the benefit of the league. The address of Mr. Richard Moore before the Phillis Wheatley Literary Society, was a masterly effort. Mr. Moore towers very high in literary circles. His subject was "Morality." Mrs. A. L. Powell has opened a hospital for colored women and infants at 433 W. Ninth street. Dr. Townsend, of Allen Temple, preached a political sermon on last Sunday evening, subject, "Christian Citizenship." In concluding his remarks he advised all voters to vote for sound money and protection. The auditorium was crowded. Rev. H. H. Harris, of Zion Baptist church, filled his pulpit and preached two eloquent sermons to large congregations last Sunday. The choir rendered some of their choice music. Mrs. Lucy Fowler. of 733 Hunt street, is out again. Miss Oma Owens, of Parksville, Ky., is in the city, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Samuel Hudson. The ladies of Brown Chapel A. M. E. church, Walnut Hill, tendered their pastor, Rev. Ira Collins, a grand reception on the 29th, inst. The Mt. Zion M. E. church Literary society, with H. E. Williams at its head, is meeting with unbounded success. Its leading feature on last Thursday evening was the beginning of a mock trial. The defendant, W. E. Williams, was charged with murder in the first degree. Hon. Geo. H. Davis was attorney for the defendant; Hons. G. L. Coleman and J. S. Fielding represented the prosecution. After a preliminary hearing, the court stood adjourned until Nov. 12th. If you want The Freeman, go to Thomas' barber shop, John street near Sixth; W. H. Fielding, on George near Plum; at National League headquarters, Masonic house. A sacred concert will be given Sunday afternoon by the Sunday school, at the M. E. church, College Hill, for the benefit of said church. Miss Rebecca Skeith, manager.

In Honor of Departing Friends.

Columbus, O., Special.

Beacon Light Lodge No. 2874, G. U. O. of O. F., buried their brother, John Taylor. The funeral was from Shiloh Baptist church, of which he was a member. The Household of Ruth was also in attendance. The deceased was highly respected. Mrs. Louis of Main street, is very sick. J. H. Early has opened a news and fruit stand. A party was given in honor of Miss Jackson, of Ninth street, who leaves for Mt. Vernon. Among her many friends present were Mr. and Mrs. Silas. Mr. Williams, Miss Dora Todd, Miss May Depp, Miss Smith, Miss Green, Miss Johnson, Mr. Kane, Mr. Hunter, Miss I. Red, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Wells, Mr. White and Mr. J. Johnson. Miss Harris is very sick at the Jackson home. Miss Stella Wilson was called to Williamville, Mich., by the sickness of her mother. B. G. Rickman, of Miama street, was taken to the hospital suffering with lung trouble. B. Farrel has arrived home from Mt. Sterling. Mrs. Dean has arrived home from Pittsburg, where she has been spending a part of the summer, and is much improved in health.

An Old Citizen Ill.

Piqua, O., Special.

Mrs. Wright, one of the oldest citizens of Piqua, is very ill. Mrs. Homeger, of Lima, was the guest of Mrs. Augustus Collins for a few days. Wyatt Gordon, of Pleasant Hill, was in the city Sunday. Miss Homeger, of Lima, was the guest of Miss Bessie Collins Sunday. Mrs. John Williams, of Troy, was in the city Sunday evening. Several young ladies of Urbana, were in the city Sunday. The Sewing Circle met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Madison last Thursday evening, and an enjoyable time was had by all present.

Star City Happenings.

Lafayette Ind., Special.

Vote for McKinley and sound money. Rev. Martin of Indianapolis paid the city a visit last week. He was the guest of Rev. S. A. Jackson, pastor of Second Baptist church. Mrs. W. F. Anderson and son Everett are spending the fall with her parents at North Vernon. The colored McKinley Club was very eloquently addressed by Hon. Gabriel Jones of the Capital City last Friday night at Thompson's Hall. He was greeted by a very large and appreciative audience composed of both white and colored citizens. News of the death of Mrs. Jane Cross, one of our oldest citizens, has just reached us. Will give full particulars in our next issue. Mrs. Bessie Rollins gave a sound money social at her residence in Oakland addition Thursday night. There were many peculiar features on the program. A delightful evening was spent. Benefit of the A. M. E. church.

Shot the Wrong Man.

Crockett, Tex., Special.

Ten miles west of here a colored boy by the name of John Polk shot an aged man named Crawford whose son had shot the boy. Polk claims he shot Crawford through mistake, his intentions being to kill the son. Polk was pursued by blood hounds, captured and lodged in jail with his two associates in the crime.

Local Notes—Wedding.

Hope, Ark., Special.

The Baptist association at Pilgrim's rest was a success. Paul Smith and Miss Lulu S. were married Wednesday night, Rev. Reeves officiated. A reception was tendered them by Mrs. Martha Smith. Rev. Y. R. Reeves has gone to Camden. Prof. Carter lectured at the A. M. E. church Friday night. Mrs. Florence Elliott was a guest of her husband Saturday. L. Darnell has the only colored barber shop. Call and see Elliott and Lewis. Maj. Thompson the blacksmith is running the shop on Main street. H. S. Shaw is teaching at Springhill, Ark. Rev. J. E. McDade and Rev. J. D. Dennis are getting up their conference claims.

News in Brief.

Clarksville, Tenn., Special.

There are a great many admirers of The Freeman here who enjoy reading it. We have two colored newspapers here. Richard and Pringle's Minstrel was here the 14th and played to a crowded house. Mrs. A. Rice and daughter Ruby, family of D. B. Rice of Richard and Pringle's Minstrel went to Nashville Thursday morning and returned Monday. Mr. Metz of the United Aid and Life Insurance is here establishing an Insurance Co., and is boarding at Mrs. Moreland's. The Democratic nominee for Governor, Bob Taylor, spoke here last week. Only a few colored people were out. We have three prominent doctors here.

Church and Personal Notes.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Special.

Dr. W. H. Butler of Detroit lectured at the Republican Hall the 21st. The large audience gave the closest attention to the clear argument which characterized his talk from beginning to the end. Mrs. Eunice Thomas is convalescent. Mrs. Gilmore Phillips is on the sick list. Mrs. Bell Barnett of Decatur is the guest of Mrs. Jerome Hackley. John Pool has moved on North Cooley street. Rev. N. A. Seymore of Indianapolis, who has been assisting Rev. A. Isabel in his meetings, has returned home. Miss Helen Lewis is confined to her bed at her home on Kalamazoo avenue. Rev. J. J. Hill will hold his first quarterly meeting, Nov. 15th. He will be assisted by Dr. W. H. Butler, Presiding Elder.

Young Married Ladies Entertain.

Hamilton, O., Special.

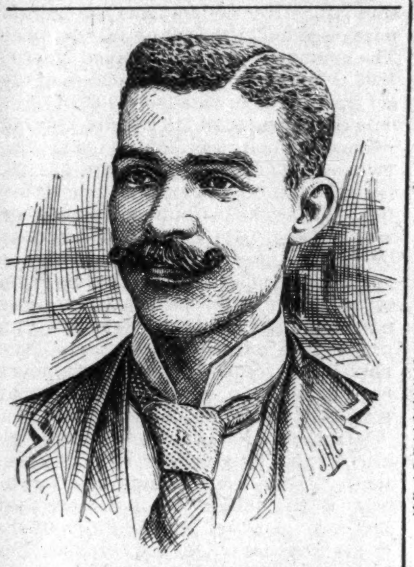
The young married ladies club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Rile on Walnut street Wedneseay evening. The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Pace. Five persons were baptized at the Baptist church last Sunday. Sunday the 1st inst., will be quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church. The McKinley demonstration Friday the 23rd was participated in by 20,000 people. The Afro-American Nevin club, of Middletown. O., headed by the Middletown Afro-American brass band, also McKinley club, of Dayton, O., and the Iron Leaguers, of Hamilton. There was a social at the Baptist Church Thursday the 29th.

EDWARD L. CARTER

The First and Only Colored Pressman to Work in the Government Printing Office.

The civil service has proved to be a good thing for the colored race. On August 1st, 1895, the civil service was extended to the Government Printing Office which is the largest office in the world, and gives employment to about three thousand people. A large number and a more deserving and representative class of colored people have secured positions under the merit system than was possible under the spoils system. After a probationary appointment of six months, Edward L. Carter was recently given his permanent appointment as pressman in the Government Printing Office by Public Printer Benedict. Mr. Carter is a native of Bay City, Mich., and was educated in the public schools of that city. He served his apprenticeship in the press room of the Bay City Tribune and afterward worked at his trade in Chicago and at the A. M. E. Sunday school Union, Nashville, Tenn. In 1891 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Chicago Post Office, and after holding this position one year he resigned to again follow his trade.

Mr. Carter has the honor of being the first and the only colored pressman to work in the Government Printing Office. During July and September, of this year, seven men and nine women, all colored, received appointments in this office. The men were all laborers and the women were employed as press feeders and in the bindery and folding room. There is one colored compositor and one colored book binder in the office. Previous to the advent of the civil service, the office was controlled by the trade Unions, which have always been the greatest handicap to the success of a colored man. It is next too impossible for a colored boy to enter a union shop as an apprentice and as most of the printing offices in this country are controlled by the unions, we find very few colored tradesmen. It is, indeed, a very serious state of affairs when a body of laboring men are allowed to dictate to a capitalist or a government who they shall or shall not employ. The union recently received a deserving defeat by the civil service commission as is shown by the folowing clippings from the Evening Star, a daily paper published in Washington:



EDWARD L. CARTER.

"The civil service commission has informed Messrs. M. D. Fenton and the other members of the executive board of the Printing Pressmen's Union of this city that Edward L. Carter, a colored pressman at the government printing office, can not be deprived of his position for reasons laid before the commission by the union. The circumstances of the case, as stated by members of the Union and shown by the records in the office of the civil service commission, are that Carter, who then lived in Bay City, Mich., was the first colored man to receive an appointment as pressman after the civil service was extended to the government printing office. He entered upon his duties there March 28th last, after a rigid examination in which he received a very high percentage. He was assigned to the charge of one of the most intricate printing machines in the office, and it is said by even some of those who are most bitterly opposed to him that he soon became an expert in running the press. Carter's presence in the press room was objectionable to some of the other men employed there, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Pressmen's Union. They instituted an investigation as to Carter's antecedents in the printing business, and it is said learned that he had served eight years in a press room—four as an apprentice and four as a journeyman. The executive board, however, wrote a letter to the civil service commission alleging that Carter had not complied with the rules of the Printing Pressmen's Union, as formulated by the International Typographical Union, and intimated that they would like to have Carter discharged from his place.

"Upon the receipt of the communication from Messrs. Fenton and others of the local union the civil service commission likewise made an investigation and found that Carter had complied with the civil service law and also of the Pressmen's Union, to which he was permitted to belong when a resident of Bay City, but that he had not been a member of the union of this city because he could not join on account of his color. Thereupon President John R. Procter of the commission informed the executive board of the union that they would take no action in the matter.

Within the past few weeks Public Printer Benedict has appointed eight or nine colored women to places in the folding department of the printing office, each of whom passed a civil service examination.

Officials of the civil service commission are much pleased at the action of Mr. Benedict in the matter, and in conversation with a Star reporter said that under civil service rules a much better class of colored people have gained entrance into the departments than was the case when appointments were only secured through influence.

In a letter to the commission, and which is on file at the office of the latter, Mr. John M. Langston expressed his great gratification that so many colored persons have secured government positions. A calculation made by him showed that in the District of Columbia alone the salaries paid those referred to amounted to several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

McKinley's Election a Necessity.

To the colored voters of the United States:

There never was a time in the history of our republic when there was more interest taken in politics on the part of the clergy, than is now manifested in this campaign, not excepting the hot contest which preceeded the election of Abraham Lincoln. The candidates who represent the two great parties, are men of great personal influence and each has a great following. But it is the platform upon which these candidates stand which should direct the voter more than any other one thing, and enable him to make up his mind as to how he should cast his vote. For it is the platform which tells what the candidate stands for, and what they represent. The platform is the embodiment of the principles which it is proposed to put into execution in the event of the election of the candidate representing the same. Without discussing these principles or the questions put in issue by them, I beg to submit to the colored voters of this country, that there is one thing in the Chicago platform which should challenge the attention of all law abiding people. I refer to that plank of the above platform which attacks the Supreme Court of the United States. When a great political party declares that it is the duty of Congress to use power which may come from the reversal of Supreme Court decision, by that court as it may hereafter be constituted, it is time to call a halt and inquire, "where are we at." Such a declaration savors of suspicion. In it is contained a purpose at least, to tamper with the court, and if need be to pack it so as to obtain the decision desired. No class of citizens in our country knows better than we what it is to suffer from a lack of a proper regard for the courts of our country. The question I wish to submit to the colored voters of the country is, whether the Supreme Court can be thus assailed and threatened, and the party threatening be entrusted with the high function of administering the laws. If this bulwark of American liberty is to be thus tampered with and made the mere instrument of party machine, most assuredly the disease will rapidly spread to the other federal courts and finally to the state courts, and law and order will become a thing of the past, and the government a farce.

Above all things the American idea of respect for the courts of the country must be maintained. The platform adopted at St. Louis stands for the maintenance of this idea, therefore we urge a careful study of this matter to the end that every colored voter in sympathy with Republican principles will go to the polls on the 3rd of November and cast his ballot for the nominees who stand upon that platform.

DR. E. C. MORRIS,

Helena, Ark.

Latest Pickups.

Augusta, Ark., Special.

Ike Hamlet of Hot Springs, who has been visiting here, left the 21st for Hand, Miss. C S. Raddy left the 21st for Memphis. Mr. Buffit, Mat Jones and others, who spent several days at Peach Orchard Bluff hunting had splendid success. Mrs. Pollie Miner died Oct. 24th, leaving a family and a host of friends. Miss Hattie Turner of Searcy, who spent a few days with us, left on the 22nd for Gregory's Point. The pastor of the A. M. E. church, Rev. S. T. Brown, with the aid of his officers is working earnestly to make a grand report to the annual conference which convenes at Newport Nov. 4th. St. John Baptist church and St. Luke are friendly. Rev. Allen of Searcy preached at St. Luke's Baptist church this week. A. M. Anthony is an up-to date barber and is doing a splendid business. W. R. Lewis is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism

Carried off the Prize.

Key West, Fla., Special.

Mr. Gurney W. L. Lawrence of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Clara McDade of New Orleans carried away the two metals in the grand national promenade given under the auspices of the Key West Premium Band Oct. 21st. Miss McDade is a Creole of extreme beauty while Mr. Lawrence was a fashionable dressed young man, late of New York; 5,000 people witnessed the grand promenade.

Public School Closed.

Mineola, Tex., Special.

The colored public school was opened here about three weeks ago, but Prof. R. M. Jones had to close on account of not getting an assistant teacher. Mr Joe Martin arrived in the city on the 23rd. Mrs. Lucy Mead was very sick last week. J. W. Noland of Austin, was in last week on a visit. The price of publishing letters for lost relatives only one dollar a month.

Accidentally Shot.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Special.

The M. T. A. gave a grand entertainment at the Lincoln club's hall on Pine street Saturday October 17th. Miss Estella Redmon entertained a number of young folks on the 17th inst., at a birthday social. Sunday Oct. 18th was quarterly meeting day. Elder W. B. White, P. E., arrived in this city on the 17th inst., and preached two powerful sermons at Browns Chapel, and administered the Lord's supper at night. The place known as the chewing gum factory was partly consumed by fire. The fire company succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Miss Effie Martin who left this city for Ironton, Mo., returned Sunday evening Oct. 18th inst. The maids and pages of honor and the children of the palace gave a grand entertainment at the Odd Fellows hall on Tuesday night Oct. 20th. Quite a number of the citizens left this city on the 19th inst., for Neelyville, Mo., to assist in a flag raising. Elder James H. Randall was visited by a pleasant surprise party on the 22nd inst., with abundance of supplies. Sterling Rogers was accidentally shot on the 24th inst.

Institute Notes.

Farm W. Va., Special.

The West Virginia colored institute is in the cynosure of this view, and appears as a heavily fortified fortress through which many receive the educational blessings of life. Our work is progressing nicely. The literary, as well as the industrial departments are reflecting credit upon the teachers. The young men are enthusiastic over ball playing. We have two nines. On the 15th inst., Col. J. M. Canty appointed the following persons to officers in the Battallion; Captain, Solomon Brown; first lieutenant, G. C. Poindexter; second lieutenant, A. C. Spurlock; additional lieutenant, G. W. Lewis; first sergeant, John R. Carter; first sergeant, E. C. Page; corporals, G. W. Hurt and C. B. Anderson. Many young men will go to their homes next week to assist in making glorious, McKinley's election. Dr. Gamble of Charleston lectured Friday. The Y M. C. A. is putting forth strenous efforts to send a delegate to the annual conference which is to be held at Hampton, Va. This association is proving beneficial to both the students and community. The Whittier Literary Society proves itself more and more a potent factor of this school. In this society is displayed the students actual knowledge and progress. If a visitor desires to see the moral influence of the school let him honor the W. L. S. with his presence. The president, Captain Col. Solomon Brown, is a conscientious worker. Mr. Brown is Captain of our Institute Battallion.

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A MICHIGAN MAN OFFERS TO SEND HIS DISCOVERY FREE.

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H. C. OLDS.

There is always more or less suspicion attached to anything that is offered free but sometimes a man so overflows with generosity that he cannot rest until his discovery is known to the world, in order that his fellow men may profit by what he has discovered. It is upon this principal that a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich. desires to send free to mankind a prescription which will cure them of any form of nervous debility; relieves them of all the doubt and uncertainty which such men are peculiarly liable to and restores the organs to natural size and vigor. As it costs nothing to try the experiment it would seem that any man suffering with the nervous troubles that usually attack men who never stopped to realize what might be the final result, ought to be deeply interested in a remedy which will restore them to health, strength and vigor, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. As the remedy in question was the result of many years research as to what combination would be peculiarly effective in restoring to men the strength they need, it would seem that all men suffering with any form of nervous weakness ought to write for such a remedy at once. *A request to H. C. Olds, Box 1189, Kalamazoo, Mich., stating that you are not sending for the prescription out of idle curosity, but that you wish to make use of the medicine by giving it a trial,* will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where information came from.

The prescription is sent free and although some may wonder how Mr. Olds can afford to give away his discovery, there is no doubt about the offer being genuine. *Cut this out and send to Mr. Olds so that he may know how you came to write him.*

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10c Dimities 7½c.
Ladies' $1.50 Oxford Ties 98c.
Ladies' $2.50 Dress shoes $1.75.
New line of Batiste and Lawns 5c.
Gilt and Silver Shirt Waist Sets 10c.
Best Print Shirt Waists 29c, the 50c kind.
Best Percale Shirt Waists 43c, the 85c kind.
500 dozen Ladies All Silk Mits, the 25c grad this week 15c.
17 Styles in Ladies' black and tan Leather Belts, Tinsel Belts and White Kid Belts, choice at 25cts.

Maguire's Granger Store.
174-176 W. Washington Street.

Octavius V. Royall,
LAWYER,
Nos. 711 and 712 Lemcke Building.

WELLS' CAFE.
Meals Served as Ordered.
Meals and Lunches at all Hours.
16 Indiana Avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

—GO TO—
MRS. JANE WHITE'S,
FOR FIRST-CLASS
BOARD AND LODGING
21-MEAL TICKET FOR $2.50.
182 Muskingum St., Indianapolis, Ind.

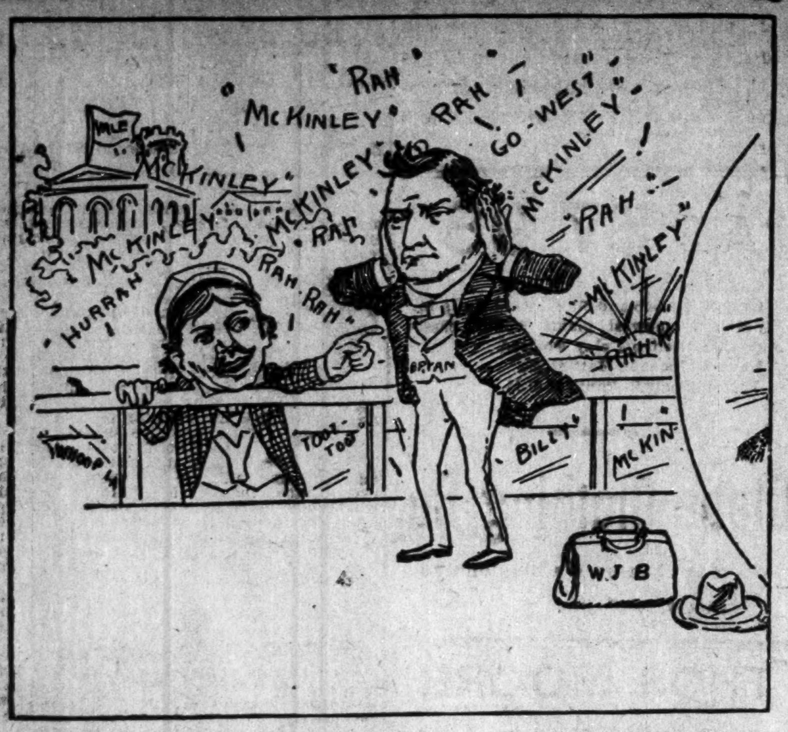
For First-class Board by Week, Day, or Meal, also Neat Rooms call on
Mrs N. A Smothers
163, 165 INDIANA AVENUE.

IT TAKES OUT THE CURL

FROM THE
HAIR
—THE—
Hair Straightener Company

Manufactures an instrument that will at once remove the curls from the most stubborn hair without causing the least injury.
It is so simple in construction that achild can use it with

PERFECT SUCCESS.
$1.00—ONLY—$1.00
.... ADDRESS THE ....
Hair Straightener Co.,
525 West North Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, : : : INDIANA



Collegian (who is no respecter of presidential candidates): "Never mind, Billy. This is nothing to what you'll hear from the electoral college."
—Chicago Herald.

OUR STOCK OF GOLD.

It Would Dwindle Away if Bryan Should Be Elected.

Bryan has been claiming repeatedly of late that the treasury estimate placing the amount of gold in the United States at $600,000,000 was a gross exaggeration and that there was not much over a third of that sum in the country. Last June Comptroller Eckels wrote to 12,962 national, state and private banks, asking them to give him the amount of gold on hand July 1. The information obtained in this way has just been made public. Replies were received from [illegible],723 institutions, of which 3,458 were national banks. Estimating the gold holdings of the state and private banks and trust companies which did not report from the holdings of those which did, the comptroller reaches the conclusion that the 12,962 concerns held $303,000,000 of gold July 1 and the treasury held a little over $101,000,000, making a total of $404,000,000.

To this total should be added the gold which is in circulation, especially on the Pacific coast, the stocks in the vaults of banks and safety deposit companies and the private hoards. A due allowance for these items would carry the total about up to the original estimate of the treasury department, the accuracy of which Bryan has been challenging.

And if that $600,000,000 figure was a little too low then the gold imports have exceeded the exports about $30,000,000 since that date, so there is certainly $600,000,000 of gold in the country now, and more is coming. As usual, the Popocrats are wrong in their figures. But their faulty estimate of the amount of gold in the United States would be too large if Bryan were to be elected. For the moment it was known he was elected it would commence streaming out of the country, and much less than $200,000,000 would remain.—Chicago Tribune.

"If you get a crowd together, I'll make another speech before I go," said Bryan just before taking the midnight train from New York. Bryan improves each shining hour. He will never have such a glorious opportunity for speechmaking again. After Nov. 3 he will be a severely private citizen.

All Good Men For Law and Order.

This is a very remarkable campaign. Things that were supposed to be settled forever and eternally settled are brought into open controversy. The courts of the country, that have always been held sacred by every American citizen, where the scales of justice have been equally balanced, courts that have been uninfluenced and unawed, the tribunal which defended the weak from the strong, has not escaped the attack of some of our political opponents. Law and order, which lie at the very foundation of our political fabric, which are the very essence of our public institutions, are also assailed, so that good men this year, irrespective of their old party affiliations, are uniting upon one great platform to maintain the national honor and the integrity of our free institutions. I bid the great body of commercial men from one end of this country to the other—I bid them welcome as allies in this great contest for the honor of the government of the United States.—William McKinley.

"An Intense Desire For Silver."

Mr. Bryan tells his western friends that nowhere has he found a more intense desire for free coinage than "in those portions of the country where they [illegible] there was no silver sentiment," meaning, of course, New York and New England.

We believe that a very large crowd greeted Mr. Bryan in Bath, Me., and Maine gave 49,000 plurality against the Democratic ticket early in September. That is what Mr. Bryan calls "an intense desire for silver."—New York Press.

The Enemy's Country Grows.

Mr. Bryan finds that the area of "the enemy's country" is constantly expanding.—Galveston News.

Stephen Crane on Bryan.

I saw a man pursuing the horizon.
Round and round they sped.
I was disturbed at this.
I accosted the man.
"It is futile," I said.
"You can never"—
"You lie," he cried.
And ran on.
From the "Black Riders and Other Lives."

WAGES RISE SLOWLY.

Free Silver and How It Would Hurt the Workingman.

It is claimed by the champions of free silver coinage that the effect of stamping 50 cents' worth of silver metal as $1 and compelling everybody in the United States to accept it as full payment for $1 worth of goods would be to largely advance the price of all commodities. This is doubtless the fact, but no free silver advocate has yet explained why the workingman should desire to have this take place.

What good would it do the American wage earner if free silver coinage should be fully as successful as its promoters desire in doubling the prices of all the articles of necessary daily consumption in the workingman's home? How is it possible that he himself, his wife, or his children should be made any richer or any happier by forcing up the prices at all the stores where their daily food, clothing and supplies are purchased? There is only one way in which the riot of high prices which free silver is expected to inaugurate could even leave the workingman as well off as he is at present, and that is by raising his wages just as fast as the prices are raised on all the things which he has to go to the market and buy.

But the experience of all inflation periods has been that while wages have eventually risen as well as other things, they have not risen nearly as quickly nor as high. In other words, the price of labor has been the last thing to feel the lift of a currency inflation movement. Thus, for example, in our civil war days the result of the inflation of the currency by the repeated issues of greenbacks was that the prices of all the necessaries of life rose to very high figures, exactly as the free silver coinage people expect and desire to raise them now.

Taking prices of commodities and wages in 1860, just before the war began, as at a normal level, the record shows that by 1865 the prices of food and clothing and general family supplies had been multiplied 2½ times. But the record also shows that the average of all wages had only increased by one-half. So that, while the nominal rate of wages at the close of the war, compared with the rate of wages before the war, was about as 150 is to 100, yet the net purchasing power of wages, allowing for the higher prices of everything, had declined in the same time from 100 to 60.

In short, the speculators, contractors and middlemen had take all the cream off the milk of inflation and left the unfortunate workingman the skim-milk of nominally larger wages, which, in reality, would not buy him nearly as many of the necessities and comforts of life as he used to be able to buy with the lower wages that he had before the war. And as it was it would be again if we tried the experiment of fiat silver money. The workingmen of this country will not permit the experiment to be tried.—New York Recorder.

"We're broke, and we're glad of it," said Chairman Jones of the Popocratic committee a few days ago. Mr. Jones meant that his committee had just run out of money. It has always been short of intelligence.

What Is the Matter?

The great trouble in this country is that we have not enough to do for our people. We had every man employed in this country in 1892 at the best wages that had ever been paid to any workingman in the world. What is the matter now? It is the same country and the same splendid population, the same factories, the same energy and enterprise and skill that we had four years ago. What's the matter with the country, commercial men of Cincinnati? It is the lack of confidence, you all cry with one voice. And why this lack of confidence? I ask you, commercial men of Cincinnati. What we want in this first instance is a restoration of confidence—you are right about that—and the only way to have confidence in the government and among the people is for the government to adopt a revenue policy that will supply enough money to pay its expenses.—William McKinley.

Fantastic Notions In Old Clothes.

Bryan's speeches on his present tour show very plainly that he exhausted himself on his previous one and is not equal to the task of presenting his fantastic notions in a new dress.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Man Who Has a Silver Dollar

KNOWS that it is now worth 100 cents for the purchase of whatever he may need for himself and his family, although the actual value of the silver in the coin is only about FIFTY-THREE CENTS.

WHY? Simply because the government of the United States bought the silver, coined these dollars and put them into circulation and has given its pledge to keep each of them worth 100 cents, no matter how much the bullion value of the silver used in making it may decline.

BUT NOBODY KNOWS what the silver would be worth under the proposed system of free coinage.

UNDER FREE COINAGE OF SILVER the government would not put out silver dollars on its own account, and its guarantee would be withdrawn.

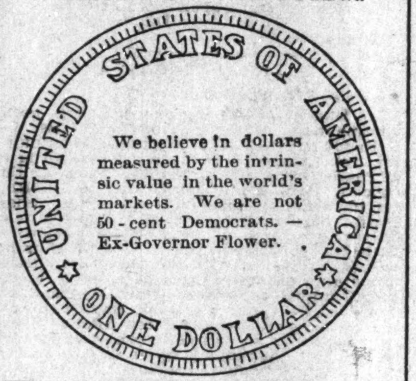
THEN WHAT, under free and unlimited coinage, would take the place of the government guarantee which now supports the silver dollar at par?

NOTHING. For the CERTAINTY of the government's guarantee it is proposed to substitute the mere CHANCE that free coinage will raise the bullion value of the silver in the dollar to 100 cents.

WHAT DOES THE CHANCE AMOUNT TO?

NO NATION ON EARTH HAS EVER BEEN ABLE BY THE FREE COINAGE OF BOTH GOLD AND SILVER, AT ANY RATIO, TO BRING AND KEEP THE BULLION VALUE OF BOTH METALS TO THE COINAGE VALUE, ALTHOUGH THE DIFFERENCE TO BE OVERCOME WAS VERY LITTLE, AND THE DIFFERENCE TO BE NOW OVERCOME IS VERY GREAT.

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



We believe in dollars measured by the intrinsic value in the world's markets. We are not 50-cent Democrats.—Ex-Governor Flower.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

Why American Workmen Should Vote For McKinley and Honest Money.

Capital and labor are natural partners—each unprofitable and impotent without the other. Both are equally interested. Without the employment of capital labor would be idle. It has been very well said that business engagements involve time contracts; that all contracts are dependent upon payments; that no business man will enter into contracts until he knows with inerrant explicitness just how much money he is to receive. He must do so in order to be able to guage how much he must allow for material and how much for wages. If he does not there must be pinching, and the pinching will come on the wages.

The Republican party proposes to settle all questions of future payment by saying that the dollar received by capital shall be worth 100 cents and that the dollar which labor receives for its honest toil shall be as good as the dollar which capital receives. The money which the workingman gets as wages is the only reward he has out of that which his labor creates. Surely that would be of the best—stable and unchanging. The workingman cannot gamble on his wages. They are not too great at their best. The dollar of Wall street, as it has been called, is not any too good for the laborer. He should not be content with less.

Hoist by Their Own Petard.

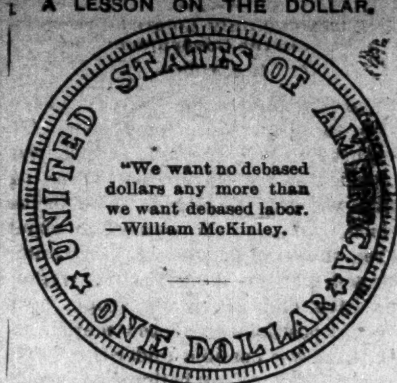
One stock argument of the silverites is that silver has not depreciated in price, but that the price of gold has appreciated. This is bad, very bad, they say. The price of gold is too high, much too high, they argue. But in the next breath that they draw they clamor for the enactment of a law that would, in their opinion, immediately advance the price of silver to $1.29 per ounce—an appreciation of about 50 per cent at one jump! In short, their whole purpose appears to be to make silver worth as much as gold, or as near that price as possible. If the present price of gold is bad, very bad, for the country, do not the efforts of Bryan and the free coinage promoters to put up the price of silver merit universal condemnation — their own along with that of the rest of the world?

A Slave to Custom.

Sailorman Sewall of Bath, Me., is a slave to custom. He admits it himself and laments it. His gold contracts, he says, are gold contracts because it is customary to make them so, and has been for 40 years. He would just as soon be paid in silver and, mayhap in lead or leather; but so long as it is fashionable to insert the gold clause is inserted, and there's an end of it. The proverb says that one might as well be out of the world as out of fashion.

"We now have a gold dollar worth 100 cents. The silver king presents 50 cents' worth of silver and says: 'I want Uncle Sam to lie for me and say this 50 cents is a dollar, just as good as a gold dollar.' He knows if he tells the world that the world will not believe him; therefore, he wants the government to do his lying for him, and to stamp these lies indelibly upon his silver product. That, my friends, is the bald proposition which the bonanza king, in fact, makes to the American people, and which the socialistic end of the Democratic party, under the lead of Mr. Altgeld, has exalted into a great new issue which is to save the Democratic party from the gloom of long merited defeat."—John R. Tanner, Republican candidate for governor of Illinois.

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



"We want no debased dollars any more than we want debased labor.—William McKinley.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Bryan to the Western Farmer: "Free silver will give you a cheap dollar with which to pay your debts."

Bryan to the Eastern Manufacturer: "Free coinage will raise the price of silver to $1.29 an ounce—equal to gold."

McKinley to the Whole Nation: "A Republican does not have to make a different speech for a different locality. The principles of the Republican party are as National as our flag."

THE PRESENT COINAGE OF SILVER.

Is the country going to the dogs for lack of enough silver money, as the advocates of the free coinage of silver assert?

An Official Statement.

Circular No. 123, of the United States treasury department (second revised edition), page 61, under the head of "Coinage of Silver," says:

"The government is still coining standard silver dollars from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The amount of bullion on hand Nov. 1, 1893, when the purchasing clause of the act was repealed, was 140,699,852.67 fine ounces, costing $126,758,280, the coining value of which was $181,914,861. BETWEEN NOV. 1, 1893, AND SEPT. 1, 1896, THERE WERE COINED FROM THIS BULLION 15,169,491 STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, OF WHICH $10,410,528 REPRESENT THE COST OF THE BULLION COINED AND ARE HELD IN THE TREASURY FOR THE REDEMPTION OF TREASURY NOTES OF 1890, WHILE THE REMAINDER, $4,758,433, CONSTITUTE THE GAIN OR SEIGNIORAGE, AND, BEING THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVE BEEN PAID INTO THE TREASURY TO BE USED LIKE OTHER AVAILABLE FUNDS.

"THE SEIGNIORAGE IS AN ADDITION TO THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY, while the silver dollars representing the cost of the bullion are not, since they are only paid out in redemption of the treasury notes of 1890, whereupon the latter are canceled and retired, as prescribed by the act of July 14, 1890."

That most of this coinage has been during the present year is shown by a table in the same circular, taken in connection with the above. These 15,169,491 dollars were coined as follows:

November and December, 1893	$ 227
Calendar year, 1894	3,093,972
Calendar year, 1895	862,880
January to September 1, 1896	11,212,412
Total	$15,169,491

Some Comparisons.

Since the repeal of the Sherman act the government has coined nearly twice as many silver dollars as were coined from 1792 to 1873:

Silver dollars coined 1792-1873	$ 8,031,238
Silver dollars coined Nov. 1, 1893 (the date of the repeal of the Sherman act), to Sept. 1, 1896	15,169,491

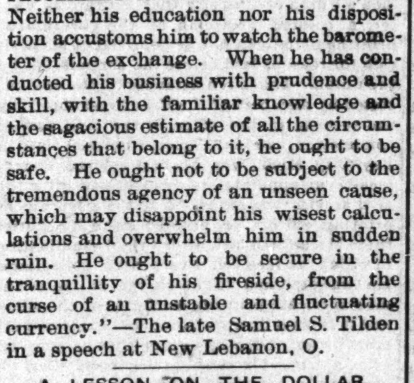
Since the repeal of the Sherman act—less than three years—MORE THAN HALF AS MANY SILVER DOLLARS HAD BEEN ADDED TO THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY AS HAD BEEN COINED FROM 1792 TO 1873—EIGHTY YEARS:

Added to the volume of money from the seigniorage on the coinage of 15,169,491 silver dollars, from November 1, 1893, to Sept. 1, 1896	$4,758,463
Silver dollars coined 1792-1873	8,031,238

MORE DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

"AN UNSTABLE CURRENCY, PRODUCING INSTABILITY IN BUSINESS AND PRICES IS PECULIARLY INJURIOUS TO THE FARMER. Neither his education nor his disposition accustoms him to watch the barometer of the exchange. When he has conducted his business with prudence and skill, with the familiar knowledge and the sagacious estimate of all the circumstances that belong to it, he ought to be safe. He ought not to be subject to the tremendous agency of an unseen cause, which may disappoint his wisest calculations and overwhelm him in sudden ruin. He ought to be secure in the tranquillity of his fireside, from the curse of an unstable and fluctuating currency."—The late Samuel S. Tilden in a speech at New Lebanon, O.

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



The Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money.—William McKinley.

"Your proposed platform says that the policy of gold monometallism is a British policy. Mr. President, they forget to tell the people of this country that it is a French policy, also; they forget to tell the people of this country that it is a German policy, also; they fail to remind you that it is a Spanish policy, also; they neglect to inform you that it is the policy of the whole civilized world."—Senator D. B. Hill's famous appeal at Chicago.

"The stamp of the government on a piece of silver can never make it worth more than the world is willing to give for it. It is passing strange that the very men who have such marvelous faith in the power of their government should seem to have so little sentiment as to its honor. They reverence its seal, but appear to be indifferent to its escutcheon."—John Boyd Thacher.

NOT A SICK DAY
For Over Thirty Years!
RESULT OF USING
AYER'S PILLS

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills for over thirty years have kept me in good health, never having had a sick day in all that time. Before I was twenty I suffered almost continually—as a result of constipation—from dyspepsia, headaches, neuralgia, or boils and other eruptive diseases. When I became convinced

that nine-tenths of my troubles were caused by constipation, I began the use of Ayer's Pills, with the most satisfactory results, never having a single attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife, who had been an invalid for years, also began to use Ayer's Pills, and her health was quickly restored. With my children I had noticed that nearly all their ailments were preceded by constipation, and I soon had the pleasure of knowing that with children as with parents, Ayer's Pills, if taken in season, avert all danger of sickness."—H. WETTSTEIN, Byron, Ill.

AYER'S PILLS
Highest Honors at World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla Strengthens the System.

SANTAL-MIDY
In 48 hours Gonorrhœa and discharges from the urinary organs, arrested by Santal Midy Capsules without inconvenience Price $1. of ALL Druggists, or P. O. Box 2081, New York.
MIDY
Mention The Freeman.

Dr. Kay's Renovator It purifies and enriches the blood and is the best NERVE TONIC yet discovered.

Kidneykura a specific for rheumatism and Kindey Diseases.

BUSINESS MEDIUM.

MRS, MARTH, the world renowned and highly celebrated business and test MEDIUM, reveals everything. No imposition. Can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Business, Love and Marriage a specialty. Every mystery revealed, also of absent, deceased and living friends. Removes all troubles and estrangements, challenges any Medium who can exceed her in her startling revelation of the past, present and future events in one's life. Remember, she will not, for any price, flatter you; you may rest assured you will gain facts without nonsense. She can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Friends, etc., with description of future companion. The is very accurate in describing missing friends, enemies, etc. Her advice upon sickness, change in business, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce and speculation is valuable and reliable. She reads your destiny—good or bad; she withholds nothing.

MRS. MARTH tells your entire life—past present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE, has the power of any two Mediums you ever met In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your future husband, the name of your next, if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day, month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told in an honest, clear, plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweethearts or intended husband. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, and tells whether the one you love is true or false.

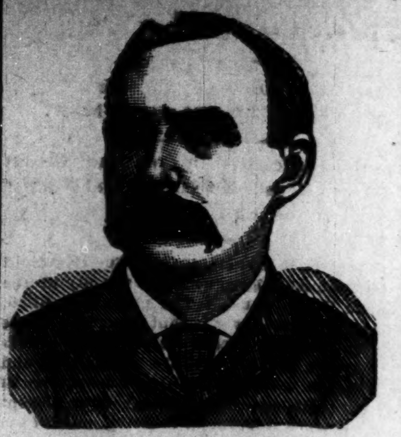
There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Madium that can stand a test of what he or she claims. And a person of an enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet, as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them. And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors. So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH,
202 West 31st St.,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
Mention The Freeman.



$1,000 REWARD.

DR. SHEA MARVELOUS MEDIUM.

Gives the names of dead and living friends tells who and when you will marry, also of business journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, health or anything you wish to know no matter what it is. He can call up your spirit friends and show them to you. Can make them rap all around the room. He asks no questions, don't ask you to write names for him. Don't try to pump you in any way, but tells you right off. He is thoroughly endorsed by leading spiritualists everywhere, received from them a gold medal and special license to practice his wonderful powers; credentials no one else can show, can give thousands of reference to both white and colored patrons. Twenty-five years' practice—seven in Brooklyn—will show you that he can do all he tells of. Can tell what business is best for you and where, how to win speedy marriage with the one you love. How to be successful in all your doings, in short, what is best to do. He succeeds when all others fail. Positive satisfaction or no pay. Call and see. You will find it lucky to consult this Christian gentleman. He has a medicine that will cure drunkenness, can be given patients not knowing it. Thousands through him are now

RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicited; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references. Surely the colored people are not so wanting ing in sense as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Ave.; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had a large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany. I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once.
Sincerely, Albert Ayers,
2937 Atlantic Ave.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now—came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me. I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do.
Sincerely, Mrs. Barrett,
121-23rd Street.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to under stand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good. It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself, I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient's hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at one what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truely and and heartily recommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind, Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Shea can show thousands such as the above.

DR. SHEA

has been carefully educated in the Homoepathic and Electric Schools of Medicine. His success is wonderful in curing paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sore Eyes, Tumors, Cancers, Constipation, Ague, Dypepsia, Tape Worms, Liver Complaints, Deafness, Catarrh, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, Heart Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of Women and Children, Fits, Kidney Disease, and all strange mysterious diseases which others don't understand. All diseases, no matter what they be. Nothing but honorable treatment. He can and will honestly tell you if you can be cured. Has all new remedies and new success. Has an ample experience in public hospital and private clinics. No trifling with human life. Call at once. Do not delay. Diplomas hang in parlors. Is a registered physician. A new remedy for rheumatism just discovered not a linament. Hopeless cases and those that others cannot cure solicited to call. Fat folks thin, the childless made parents. All letters must contain $1.00, two stamps, age, lock of hair. Charges for medical treatment only. Mention this paper.
651 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

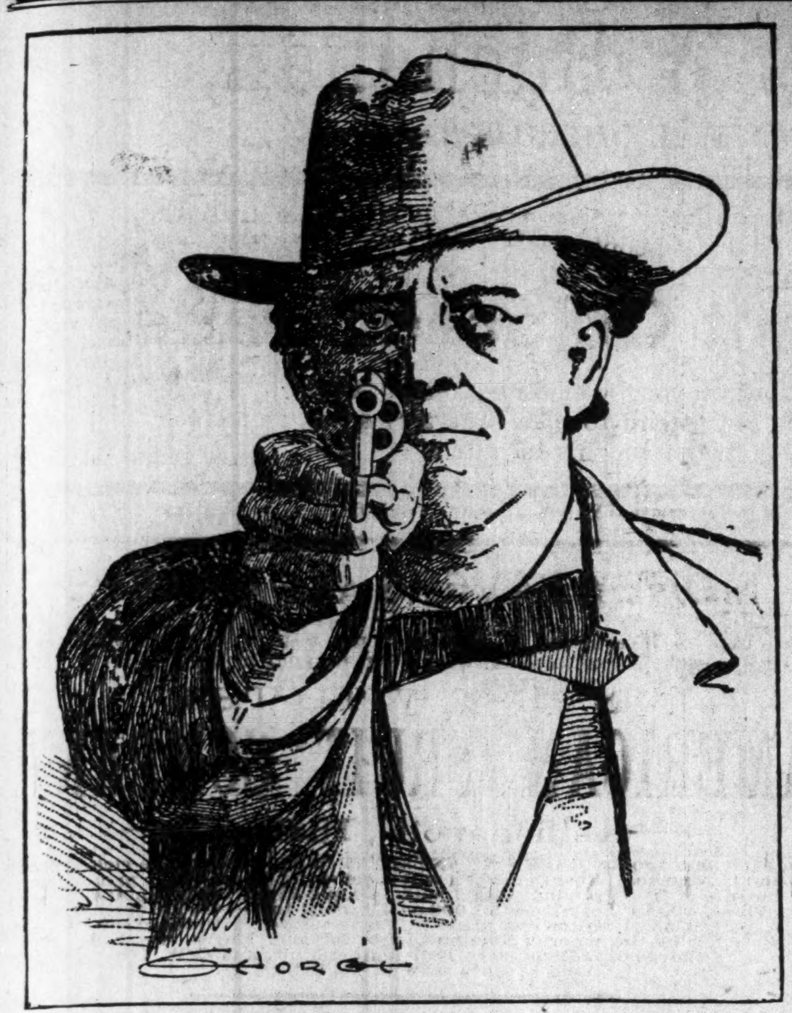
Wonderful Discovery
CURLY HAIR MADE STRAIGHT BY

TAKEN FROM LIFE.
BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

OZONIZED OX MARROW
(COPYRIGHT BY BUCK & RAYNER, CHICAGO.)

This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky hair straight as shown above. It renders the hair soft, pliable and glossy, and by nourishing the roots imparts new life and vigor. Elegantly perfumed. Ozonized Ox Marrow is manufactured only by Buck & Rayner, the well known druggists of Chicago. Their reputation is a guarantee that it is perfectly pure and harmless. Beware of imitations. See that their name is blown in the bottle. Thousands who have used the genuine Ozonized Ox Marrow testify to its never failing merits. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. If your druggist does not keep it, we will send you 3 bottles for $1.25 or 6 for $2.50. Always inclose a post office money order, as we do not send goods C. O. D. Write your address and name plainly. Address

BUCK & RAYNER,
STATE AND MADISON STS.. CHICAGO.



The silver mine owners are behind Bryan. No other class can hope to escape the fatal discharge of free silver from the weapon which was charged at Chicago.

[Note.—Look at the picture from any point and the weapon still covers you.]

—St. Paul Dispatch.

CLASSES IN AMERICA.

There Are Three—Those Who Owe, Who Have or Who Want Dollars.

Bryan speaks of "the classes" in this country. It is an unpopular term, since it suggests the existence in the United States of the artificial social distinctions of the old world. In a different sense, however, there are classes in this country. They are three in number—viz, those who owe dollars, those who have dollars, and those who want to get dollars.

Very many of those who owe dollars, who have received and used good 100 cent gold standard dollars, would like to pay their debts in 53 cent dollars. These would be repudiators naturally support Bryan. Their position is logical and sound, having reference only to the benefit they expect for themselves through the opportunity to cheat their creditors which the triumph of Bryanism would afford them.

Those who possess dollars are opposed to Bryan's election if they understand their interests. Having through the self denial of themselves or their parents obtained a surplus, they do not want to have that surplus, even though it be a little one, cut down one-half. The 4,810,000 depositors, who have an average of $371 in gold standard money in the savings banks of the United States, do not want those savings paid back in cheap silver dollars worth only one-half as much as those deposited. Such men would be fools to vote for the reduction or depreciation of their little hoard of savings.

Then there are the men who hope to get dollars whose capital consists in their broad backs and strong muscles, their skill, their education, their ability in any direction. These are the workers in every walk of life—laborers, clerks, mechanics, professional men. They have their labor, their skill, their knowledge, to sell, and no money is too good for them to receive. Why should they vote to change the value of the dollar in which they are paid from 100 cents in gold to 53 cents in gold? It means for them a loss, a wanton sacrifice, a vain struggle to have their wages raised at a time when the country is prostrated by the shock incident to the change of all values, the destruction of credit, the disruption of business and a universal paralysis.

Will the wage earners vote for this? We think not. Bankrupts, speculators, silver mine owners and rogues are the only ones who, from motives of self interest, should vote the Bryan ticket.—Philadelphia Press.

California is for the free coinage of silver by the only rational means, agreement between the great nations. California will give her electoral vote for William McKinley.

Good Enough For the Masses.

It has been discovered that Mr. Arthur Sewall inserts the gold clause in contracts for the employment of his vessels not only on foreign but coastwise voyages. Altgeld also calls for the payment of leases in gold. This may appear inconsistent in Messrs. Sewall and Altgeld until it is remembered that they think silver is good enough for "the plain people," "the toiling masses." Shrewd business men among the silverites realize how profitable it would be to pay out 53 cent dollars and collect in gold.—Boston Transcript.

Where Was Bryan When the Light Went Out?

On account of an accident to the electric light plant the hall was in darkness when Mr. Bryan appeared and remained so through his speech.—Adventures of the Boy Orator in Richmond.

This narrative must be regarded as a parable, an allegory or a bit of symbolism, and not as a fact. There needs no derangement of the electric light plant or of the opposition gas to keep the Hon. William Jennings Bryan's audiences in impenetrable darkness. He is not an illuminator, but an extinguisher.—New York Sun.

BRYAN'S INCONSISTENCY.

Defending the Income Tax, He Forgets an Important Feature of His Platform.

It will be noticed that Mr. Bryan cannot resist any opportunity to represent well to do persons as seeking to avoid their just and proportionate share of taxation, and as not entitled to protection from the government unless they are made to pay a special price for it. The Democratic doctrine of equal rights is unknown to Mr. Bryan. Thrift, in his view, is an offense to be punished, an insult or a danger to those "toiling masses" for whom good money is not good enough. He is continually trying to convey the impression that the well to do are especially favored by the government in some way, and he appeals to the hobo element to vote for measures which will hurt the "money changers." As a matter of fact, Mr. Bryan is engaged in a war upon property, and the income tax is only a detail of that war.

It will strike most people that the old argument in favor of the income tax as payment for federal protection to property is absurd, not to say impudent, in the mouth of Mr. Bryan. He stands proudly upon the Chicago platform, which, in the part of it especially calculated for Altgeld and Debs, declares, in effect, against federal interference for the purpose of protecting the property of railroad corporations engaged in interstate commerce or the property which may be destroyed in transit over such railroads whenever Debs or some other friend of Mr. Bryan takes it into his head to get up an insurrection. Mr. Bryan pledged himself by accepting the nomination not to protect property under such conditions. His defense of the income tax as a species of payment for federal protection, therefore, needs to be revised. He has forgotten Altgeld and Debs.—New York Sun.

The Country That Americans Built.

This is the country the Americans built.

This is the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

SILVER BILL

This is the bill to banish the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

This is the Bill that howled for the bill to banish the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

This is the Bill that will smother the Bill that howled for the bill to banish the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

These are the votes that will go for the Bill that will slaughter the Bill that whooped for the bill to knock out the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

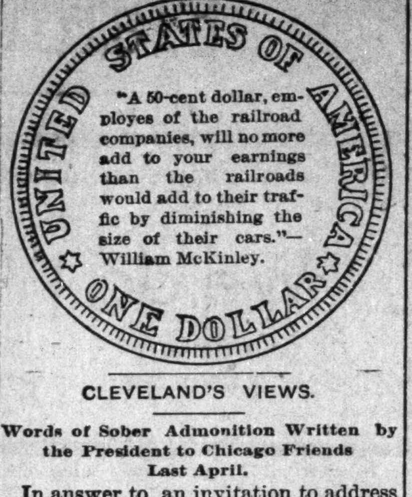
This is the dollar as good as the gold, so kept by the votes that will go for the Bill that will wallop the Bill that yelled for the bill to kill off the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

This is our uncle, so hardy and bold, who warrants his dollars as good as the gold, for the most of the votes will go for the Bill that will larrup the Bill that legged for the bill to knock out the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

TUESDAY
NOV
3

This is the day, so frosty and cold, when our lean old uncle, so hardy and bold, will make all his dollars as good as the gold, because of the votes that will back up the Bill that will step on the Bill that yelled for the bill to banish the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



"A 50-cent dollar, employes of the railroad companies, will no more add to your earnings than the railroads would add to their traffic by diminishing the size of their cars."—William McKinley.

CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

Words of Sober Admonition Written by the President to Chicago Friends Last April.

In answer to an invitation to address a meeting of Chicago business men last April, President Cleveland wrote a letter expressing regret at his inability to be present, in the course of which he said:

"The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject and those who ought to be the first to see the impending danger should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident. If the sound money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions, which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners, prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

"What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great Nation, which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill-exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commerical standing among the nations of the world.

"If our people were isolated from all others, and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their physical life among themselves, they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this, it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission.

"In these restless days, the farmer is tempted by the assurance that, though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that we must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is nominally enchanced, the cost of things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the better prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and that even if they were real and palpable he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

"It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency, they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices, an increased cost of all the needs of his home must long be his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

All Classes Interested.

"An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuations, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but, for selfish and wicked purposes, are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle. I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals, according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce, or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefitted by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

"In our relation to this question, we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We can not escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood, and each has its shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in the financial centers of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought, they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the fonndation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government. Yours very truly,

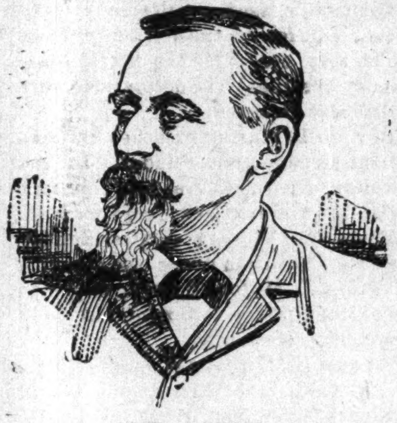
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

PRAISE OF MR. MOUNT.

Republican Candidate For Governor Cordially Commended by the Indianapolis Sentinel.

In its issue of April 17, 1896, three weeks prior to the state Republican convention, the Indianapolis Sentinel published the following:

"Mr. Mount has many of the qualifications that should go toward the make-up of a strong candidate. He is of the people strictly. As a soldier his record is without blemish. At Chickamauga he covered himself with glory by twice leading the skirmish line, and throughout the war was at the front. He is a self-made man, having by strict attention to business become possessed of one of the finest homes in the state and a 500-acre farm that hasn't a bad piece of fence on it. He has addressed farmers' institutes in every county in the state and knows all the farmers. He is an intelligent man, but he isn't a politician, and that will offset all the other qualities. If the Republican party wanted a good, safe, honest, intelligent man as its candidate it would nominate Mr. Mount."



JAMES A. MOUNT.

PERTINENT INTERROGATIONS.

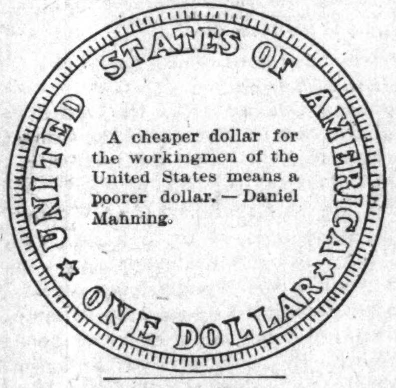
ARE YOU INSURED? Free Coinage would cut down the value of your policy one-half by making the policy payable in 50-cent dollars instead of 100-cent dollars as now.

Have you any money in the bank? Free Coinage would reduce the value of it one-half for the same reason.

Do you draw a pension? Free Coinage would diminish the value of it one-half again for the same reason.

FREE COINAGE would take away ONE-HALF THE VALUE OF ALL THE MONEY YOU RECEIVED.

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



A cheaper dollar for the workingmen of the United States means a poorer dollar.—Daniel Manning.

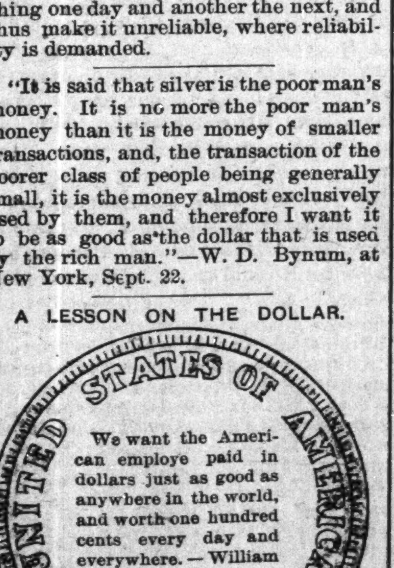
Honoring Silver.

From the Ironton Register.

We saw in a dingy Democratic paper that the Republican party intended to do away with silver. What a falsehood! The Republican party furnished all the silver dollars there are—500,000,000 of them; made them to pass current as good as gold and proposes to stand by them and keep them so. It proposes to keep as much silver afloat as gold; it has done so; will do so. The Republican party is the only friend silver has. The policy of its adversaries is to lower it; to detract from its worth; to make it one thing one day and another the next, and thus make it unreliable, where reliability is demanded.

"It is said that silver is the poor man's money. It is no more the poor man's money than it is the money of smaller transactions, and, the transaction of the poorer class of people being generally small, it is the money almost exclusively used by them, and therefore I want it to be as good as the dollar that is used by the rich man."—W. D. Bynum, at New York, Sept. 22.

A LESSON ON THE DOLLAR.



We want the American employe paid in dollars just as good as anywhere in the world, and worth one hundred cents every day and everywhere.—William McKinley.

CLAIRVOYANT.

Mrs. E. Parry, the Powerful Medium, a specialist in all mysteries—can tell the whereabouts of criminals.

Hidden Treasures Revealed!

Strayed or stolen stock found—the most daring robbers exposed. CAN TELL YOU of your past, present and future life, business, love and marriage—if the girl you call on is true or not, her name, color, number of shoe worn, or if she is in love with another. If you want free questions answered, send 25 cents and a minute of your church. To pastors—Will answer free for minute of church and 25 cents.

Price $1.00 (one dollar). No correspondence answered without stamps.

MRS. E. PARRY.
NEWPORT, : ARKANSA

Do You Want a

High Grade Buggy

At One half price? Send 4 cents in postage and your address to

BICYCLE EXCHANGE,
Cincinnati, : : : : : : : : : Ohio.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Steam Engineering (Stat., Loco. & Mar.)
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TO WORKINGMEN PROFESSIONAL MEN YOUNG MEN

and others who cannot afford to lose time from work. *Send for Free Circular and References Stating the Subject you wish to Study, to*

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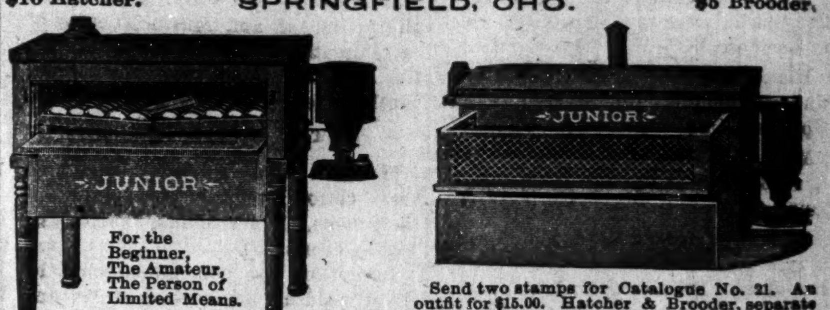
INVINCIBLE HATCHER CO.

$10 Hatcher. SPRINGFIELD, OHO. **$5 Brooder.**



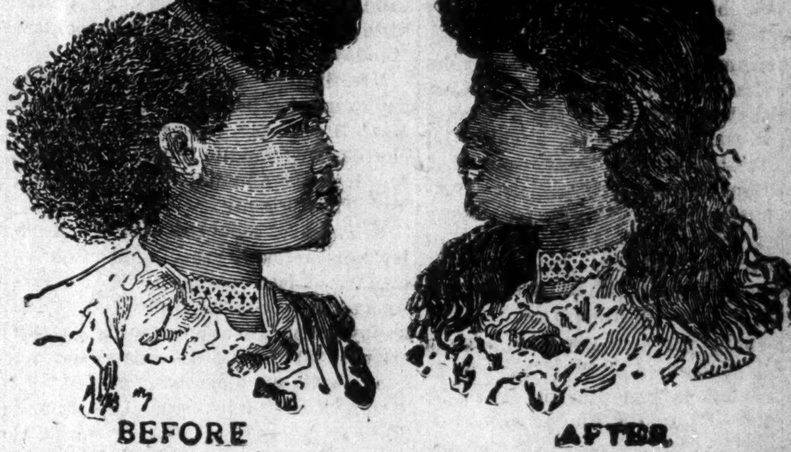
For the Beginner,
The Amateur,
The Person of Limited Means.

Send two stamps for Catalogue No. 21. An outfit for $15.00. Hatcher & Brooder, separate machines.

These are our low priced machines, but we give all the guaranty that we place on higher priced ones.

I am Just as Pretty as I Can Be!

[illegible] Becau[illegible] I use Mme. Turner's Great French System for my Hair and Complexion.



These cuts were taken from one of her customers whose hair was changed as you see one treatment.

SOFT, STRAIGHT and GLOSSY HAIR

I straighten my hair with Cheveline because I don't have to use hot irons, and I can wash my hair and the straightening appears as natural as if born with it. For proof, send a piece of your hair and 10 cents for sample of her work. Cheveline is put up in two sizes, $10.00 and $5.00, with full instructions.

Madame Turner's Mystic Pomade,

Will straighten your hair beautifully, but not as lasting as Cheveline. It is also excellent for dressing children's hair. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Medicated Hair Grower Is what I used when my hair was thin and falling out on the temples, and I was also turning gray; but Mme. Turner's Medicated Hair Grower stopped it all. Price $1.00 per bottle.

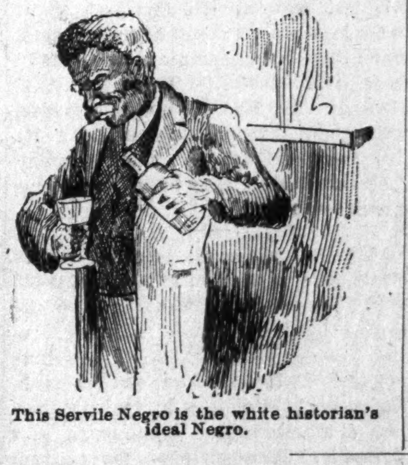
Mme. Turner's Mystic Face Bleach Beats everything I ever used. I used to have black heads, liver spots, freckles and wrinkles. The Bleach and her Medicated Skin Soap have made me about two shades fairer, and gives me a lovely complexion. Mystic Face Bleach, price $1.00 per bottle. Mystic Skin and Scalp Soap, price 25 cents per cake, three cakes for 60 cents. If you take the agency you can earn from $4 to $6 a day. If you straighten your hair with irons, Mme Turner has the best I ever saw. Send all money by post office order, bank draft or express No goods C. O. D.

M. C. TURNER.
3112 CRONDELET ST.; NEW ORLEANS
Mention The Freeman.

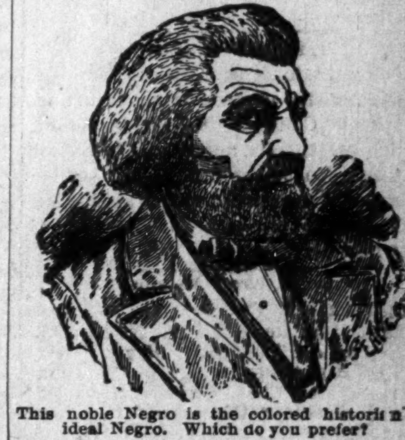
A GREAT BOOK!

The School History of the Negro race is now adopted by the State Board of Education for use in all the Colored Schools of North Carolina.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.



This Servile Negro is the white historian's ideal Negro.



This noble Negro is the colored historian's ideal Negro. Which do you prefer?

READ JOHNSON'S "HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE" FOR AN ELEGANT SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE GREAT

—FREDERICK DOUGLASS—

See School History of the Negro. Agents wanted everywhere. Quick sales. Lare Commissions.

School History of the Negro Race,

By E. A. Johnson, L. L. D., Educator and Attorney-at-Law.

Gives interesting sketches of the origin of the race, history of slavery in the different Colonies, sketches of the lives of Phillis Wheatly, the slave girl Poetess, Massachusetts; Benjamin Baneker, publisher of the first American Almanac; Crispus Attucks, the first martyr of the Revolution; Thomas Fuller, the Virginia Mathematician, and Toussant L'Overtuer; statistics of the number of colored troops in the various wars, their pay and treatment; statistics of wealth, religion and education on colored people in the States. Also the biographies of such race men as Doulass, Bruce, Lynch, Price, Payne, Turner, Langston, Elliott and others. It gives the race credit for what it has done. It teaches race pride and self-respect. No white history gives these acts. They completely ignore or humilate us.

—Well Bound. Price $1.00—

"The last year I was in the Atlanta University, I had for a time a class in English Literature, I tried to get for them from all sources what you have so beautifully complied. The race must be greatly indebted for your philanthropic work."—Mary T. Chase, recently teacher of English Literature in Atlanta University. "The book deserves higher praise than I can express."—A. W. Farham, principal Orange Park Normal School. Rev. P. A. Scott, Malden, West Virginia, sold 121 in two hours, and writes: "It sold like 'hot cakes.'" H. A. Hagler & Co., Atlanta, Ga. It sells faster than any book we ever handled. Rev. A. Wakefield, of Sebree, Kentucky, sold 260 during six weeks of the bad weather. Prof. C. A. White, of Tuskegee, writes: "I would not take $10.00 for mine."

E. A. JOHNSON,
No. 11 West South Street. Raleigh, North Caroli

CITY HAPPENINGS—PERSONAL.

Send in your locals Tuesday afternoon of each week.

Augustus J. Carpenter, was in the city last week, on business.

James K. Ross of the Buffalo, (N. Y.) Globe, was in the city last week.

Communion services at Corinthian Baptist church Sunday afternoon.

Rev. N. A. Seymour has returned from a pleasure trip to Kalamzoo, Mich.

Bishop B. W. Arnett was a guest at the Denison House while in the city.

Rooms elegantly furnished for gentleman roomers at 419 North Senat- avenue.

Messrs. Manning and Sweeney, of The World, were in Chicago last week on business.

Miss Irene Poe is teaching in the kindergarten department at the colored orphans' home.

Mrs. Kate Blackshear, wife of Rev. J. J. Blackshear, pastor of Corinthian church, arrived in the city last week.

No charge for embalming unless the body is preserved. Our work is always first-class. Flanner & Buchanan.

Mr. Wm. M. Lewis will address the Presbyterian Sabbath school, Sunday Nov., 8th. Subject; "Social Economy."

Mrs. Robt. Brown returned to her home in St. Louis, Friday, after spending several weeks with her mother in Bright street.

Several of the city pastors made a visit to Mt. Carmel Baptist church Sunday Oct. 25th. At 2:30 p. m., Rev. J. M. Morton preached one of his able sermons. Rev. J. F. Broyles, the pastor and his good people deserve the patronage of the people.

The committee on nomination for the Herculean Club brought in the following ticket for election on the 8th of October: President, Dr. S. A. Furniss; 1st vice president, Thos. Jefferson; 2nd vice, Robt. Harper; treas., Robt. Walker; financial sec., Wm. Porter; Harry Cooper, recording sec't'y. Board of Directors: L. Jefferson, John Starling, Joseph Baughman, John Kirkendorf, Joseph Broyles, William Bess.

No charge for embalming unless the body is preserved. Why have your friends unfit to be seen on the day of the funeral?—Flanner & Buchanan.

The funeral services of Mrs. Mamie Donahue were held at Jones Tabernacle last Sunday afternoon by the pastor, Rev. A. Wakefield, assisted by Rev. Graham of Bethel A. M. E. church, Rev. A. L. Murray of Allen Chapel and Rev. L. M. Hagood of Simpson M. E. Chapel. The pall-bearers were Rev. Averitt of Lovely Lane, Rev. Lynch of Walter's Chapel, and Revs. Kennedy and Davis of Penick Chapel—all A. M. E. Zion churches. The floral emblems were a wheel, presented by the choir, an anchor by the church, and a star by the Court.

No Charge for Embalming.

No charge for embalming unless the body is preserved. Why have your friends unfit to be seen on the day of the funeral?—Flanner & Buchanan.

Visited the Public Schools.

Bishop Arnett, accompanied by Dr. S. A. Elbert, Rev. D. A. Graham and Geo. L. Knox, visited the Public schools last Tuesday; they also called on Ex-President Harrison.

A Witch Party.

The public is invited to a "Witch Party" Thanksgiving evening Nov. 26, for the benefit of the Launfal Circle of King's Daughters; to be given at 107 Highland Place. Committee: Kate A. Mann, Georgia Stevenson and F. D. Carter.

Tribute of Respect.

The last tribute of respect was paid to the remains of Mrs. Marie Donehue, by Leah Chapter, No. 2, O. E. S., which presented a floral star, in honor of Court No. 31, of Chicago, of which she was a member. Mrs. Fannie Lanier, Royal matron; Mrs. Jennie S. Lewis, secretary.

Royal Arch Masons.

Royal Cyrus Chapter No. 15, Arch Masons, installed officers as follows Oct. 24th: A. J. Thompson, High Priest; W. D. Hightower, King; W. H. Johnson, Scribe; Chas. Chavis, Recorder; A. T. Bradley, Captain of H.; John Starling, Generalissimo; E. D. Roberts, Treasurer; Chas. Brown, 3rd Veil; V. Sanders, 2nd Veil; S. C. Baker, 1st Veil; Henry Shelton, Sir Sentinel.

Officers Installed.

At the meeting, Tuesday night, Oct. 20th, Zerulbabel Commandery No. 14 K. T., elected and installed the following officers: Eminent Commander, V. Sanders; Generalissimo, W. D. Hightower; Captain General, J. M. Porter; Prelate A. J. Thompson; Senior Warden, W. H. Johnson; Junior Warden, A. T. Bradley; Treasurer, Wm. Abston; Recorder, Henry Moore; Warder, John Starling; Standard Bearer, C. C. Baker; Sword Bearer, C. C. Brown; Sentinel, Henry Shelton.

$1.00 Cincinnati Excursion $1.00.

On account of the grand parade and public demonstration in the Queen City on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31st, agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return at $1.00 for the round trip, good going on morning trains of October 31st. and returning up to and including morning trains of Sunday Nov. 1st. There will be thousands of men in line, and bands without number, and floats and allegories, making one of the grandest parades of the campaign. Aside from this there is the Zoological Garden, and the beautiful hill tops of Cincinnati, which will interest you and well repay you for the visit. The fall season of the year is one of the most pleasant times to visit the Queen City. Take advantage of the rate and arrange to go.

K. of P. Notes.

The endowment policies of the Montgomery lodge has arrived.

Marion lodge, No. 5, has been accepted in the Supreme lodge of the world.

Montgomery lodgde, No. 6, is rehearsing every week for the drama: "Damon and Pythias" which they intend to present in the near future.

Montgomery lodge, No. 6, will meet on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, until further orders, in the Franklin Block, cor. Market and Circle streets.

IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin celebrated their cotton wedding anniversary at their home, 113 Martindale avenue, last Friday evening.

Invitations are out, announcing the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Minor at their home in North Capitol avenue Nov. 2nd.

Mrs. Frank Brown entertained Misses Ada Harris and Gracie Lucas, teachers in the Norwood schools, at her home in Miama street last Friday, at tea.

Mrs. Henry Hart has been entertaining in honor of Miss Dianah Hackley, a well known Chicago belle, at her beautiful home in North Capitol avenue.

Mrs. Mamie Wells gave a pleasant surprise party in honor of her husband's 27th birthday, at their pretty little home, 195 West Third street, last Monday evening.

Mrs. Shelton entertained at tea Tuesday evening at her home in North street Rev. Blackshear, pastor of Corinthian church, Miss Lucille Harris of Henderson, Ky., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shelton and Mrs. Thos. Floyd.

E. J. Smoot and Miss Georgia Beasley were united in marriage Wednesday evening of last week at the Bethel parsonage, Rev. Graham officiating. The happy couple are at home to their many friends, 381 North California street.

A party of bicyclists, headed by Misses Ada Harris, Grace Lucas and Ruth Higgs, gave a "bicycle dance" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown in Norwood last evening. Music was furnished by Carter Smith's orchestra.

Mrs. Harry Jones, 512 East Seventh street, gave a reception in honor of her niece, Little Stella of Omaha, Neb., on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24th from 3 to 5. About fifty were present. Those who assisted in receiving were Daisy Ellis and Blanche Scott.

Miss Lotta Higgs gave a six o'clock dinner Thursday evening of last week at the cozy home of her sister, Mrs. George Woods, in South State avenue, in honor of Lorenzo Burke of Chicago. Covers were laid for fourteen. The table was prettily decorated with chrysanthemums and roses.

The birthday party given by Mr and Mrs. James Dickerson at their residence in State avenue Wednesday evening, Oct. 21st in honor of their daughter, Miss Sara F. Dickerson, was a pleasant affair. Refreshments were served abundantly, and all present had an enjoyable time. Music and games were indulged in until a late hour. A number of valuable presents were received.

"SWAMP ANGEL" ON THE WING.

Over a little social affair given recently, much criticism has been indulged in by a few who were not invited. These malcontents with their vile, slanderous tongues, bent on vengeance, set about to conjure up the past of the hostess, when they have grinning skeletons in their own closets. These parasites, butterfly-like, flit from house to house, with their little manufactured "white lies," and feel happier, when through their artfulness, they have made some one miserable.

"Oh, no! she don't belonged to our circle—she is a domestic," remarked two ladies recently. Coming from the source that it did, caused a little reflection. These same ladies, at one time engaged in like manner, can see nothing commendable in a girl with a spotless character if she is employed as a domestic. These girls are the peers of the gay, flippant, frivolous girl whom society, for a period, receives with outstretched arms, their passport often being only a pretty face. These ladies might accomplish more for church and society if they were not looking through another's glasses.

"Preach the word!" yelled an old lady at the Arnett political meeting last Tuesday night. "Don't tell me about this free silver and Democrats—got no use for them."

One of those "just smart" individuals who never accomplished anything for self or country either, wonders why the people don't appreciate its wonderful talent.

Strange that some people living in glass houses are continually throwing stones, and just happen to get in "such a mixed crowd."

Wonder when they'll get married. Theythet say rousseau is waiting.

ALLEN CHAPEL NOTES.

Sunday is quarterly meeting.

All the mid-week services are being largely attended.

There were two accessions to the church last Sunday—Miss Mary Davis and Thomas T. Jenkins.

There will be a social at the home of Mrs. Geo. Underwood, Monday evening Nov. 9th in Columbia avenue.

The solos rendered by Miss Bertha Morgan and Mrs. Robert King last Sunday evening were excellent.

There was quite a large audience out last Monday evening at the Christian Endeavor society. Rev. A. L. Murray was leader.

There were socials at the homes of Mesdames Ella Greathouse, Martha Miller, Tillie Smith, Delia Wilson, Susan Taylor, Susan Simms, Jane Bess, and Lizzie Venable this week.

The program committee of the District Sunday School Convention, composed of Rev, Wm. Collins of Marion, Rev. Simon of Richmond, Rev. T. E. Wilson of Seymour, Rev. C. E. Allen of Anderson, Rev. C. C. Townsend and Rev. A. L. Murray of Indianapolis, convened at the parsonage Oct. 22nd.

J H. Bush preached a trial sermon last Thursday evening. Brother Bush is a devout christian and a faithful worker in the church.

There will be a military social given at the residence of Mrs. White in Martindale avenue, Thursday evening, Nov. 5th. An excellent program will be rendered.

The middle aged gentlemen deserve great credit for the excellent manner in which they conducted the services last Sunday evening. The decorations were artistically arranged.

Rev. A. L. Murray preached two excellent sermons last Sunday. In the morning, by special request, his text 2 Cor. 1:2, and in the evening Eph. 2:14.

There will be song services Sunday evening, Nov. 8th under the direction of Prof. J. Milton Benson, at which time Mme. Terry will render some of her choice selections.

At quarterly meeting Sunday, Rev. D. A. Graham of Bethel church will preach the sacramental sermon at 2:45 p. m. Ministers and congregations are cordially invited.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. J. W. Carr, D D, was in Philadelphia last week conducting a series of meetings.

Rev. Wm. Dortch of Decatur, Ill., preached a very able sermon laat Sunday at 11 a. m. from Luke 10-19, also a very eloquent sermon at 8 p. m; collection $30.00.

The second meeting of the Central Literary society will be held next Thursday evening. Everybody is invited to attend as an excellent program has been arranged.

There will be a paper read in Sunday school to-morrow by Miss Lulu Cage.

There will be a grand rally the fifth Sunday in November.

Chauncey M. Depew at Cincinnati.

Chauncey M. Depew, the great orator of New York, will speak at the Music Hall, at Cincinnati, on Saturday evening, Oct. 31st. Everybody who can ought to embrace this opportunity to hear this eloquent speaker by taking advantage of the low rates made by the C. H. & D. Ry., which will be $1.00 for the round trip, good going on morning trains of Oct. 31st, and returning on morning trains of November 1st. Cincinnati is at its best in the fall of the year. The places of amusement are all open, the races are going on, and Saturday will be a regular gala day in the Queen City.

Normal and Industrial School Notes.

Normal, Ala., Special.

Sunday October 18th. was quite a pleasant one at Normal. The usual service at 10:30 a. m. was instructive and enjoyable. In the afternoon at 3:30 the Sunday school was favored with the presence of Dr. Wheeler, one of the leading white physicians of Huntsville who brought one of his friends to visit the school. They came he said, that they might hear some good singing. He spoke also of the music rendered on the day of dedication, saying he had heard it complimented in the best social circle of Huntsville. He spoke also in commendatory terms of our president, who was absent, attending services in the country. He said: "Prof. Councill is the best and most 'all-round' colored man I have ever seen. This school has the prayers and best wishes of all the good people of Huntsville, and my prayers and best wishes are always with you. Whenever I can say a good word for Normal, whether in the parlors of the rich, or in the hovels of the poor, I always say it."

Our president has just sent to the Governor of Alabama, a pair of patent-leather shoes made in our shop. The shoes have silver heel-plates with a horse-shoe carved on each plate. In the horse-shoe of the left plate are these words, "Made and presented to His Excellency, Joseph F. Johnston Governor of the State of Alabama by the State Normal and Industrial School, Normal, Ala." In the horse-shoe of the right plate, is the open Holy Bible, illuminated, around which is carved "A light unto my path; a lamp unto my feet." On this plate also is the date of inauguaration. The design was suggested to President Councill by these words in the Governor's letter: "A good understanding is bettor than much wealth, and I trust the State Normal will start me off so that my feet shall not wander into strange paths; but turning neither to the right nor left pursue the course that is good for al the people, without regard to race-color or previous condition." President Councill knew of no better light for a Governor than the Holy Bible. Miss Lucy Slatter one of our last years graduates, spent the Sabbath with us.

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